

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 38

OCTOBER 26, 1923

No. 43

RESULTS OF A THREE-YEAR TRACHOMA CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN KNOTT COUNTY, KY., IN 1913.

As Shown by a Survey Made in the Same Locality 10 Years Later.

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In 1912, at the request of the Kentucky State Board of Health and under instructions from the Surgeon General, the writer proceeded to Kentucky for the purpose of determining the prevalence of trachoma in that State. This survey was begun in Hindman, Knott County. A detailed survey was subsequently made in 23 counties. A total of 18,016 persons were examined, and 1,280, or between 7 and 8 per cent, were found to have trachoma. Of these, 16,696 were school children, and 1,324 were persons examined outside of the school.

The type of the disease found was very severe and its mutilating effects were much in evidence. Numbers of people had been blinded by this disease.

The original investigation made by the writer in the summer of 1912, in several mountainous counties of eastern Kentucky, showed that out of a total of 4,000 examined, 500, or 12½ per cent, were suffering from trachoma. Many of these were school children. At that time, cases of trachoma were seen in the rural districts and in villages, and the disease was so prevalent and so common and had been in existence for such a long time that the people seemed to look upon it as a matter of course. As one old resident expressed it, "You couldn't throw a stone in any direction without hitting sore eyes."

In 1913, in cooperation with the Kentucky State Board of Health, the Public Health Service established a hospital in Hindman, the county seat of Knott County. An eye specialist was in charge, assisted by two trained nurses and other necessary assistants, and the problem of eradicating trachoma was undertaken. The patients were received into the hospital and given free care and treatment. The treatment was surgical, the selective grattage method being used. This hospital was established in September, 1913, and as there appeared to be no further need for the hospital in this county, it was transferred to Pikeville, Ky., September, 1916. In three years, therefore, this scourge had been practically eradicated from probably the worst infected county in the United States.

In making observations in Hindman and other places in the county, in much the same manner as had been done 10 years previously, the changes noted in conditions were most remarkable. In place of the many sore-eyed people and the almost universal practice of wearing colored glasses observed 10 years previously, there was seen scarcely a single colored glass worn, and not one case of active trachoma was seen casually. From the standpoint of public health, humanity, and economic considerations, there is no way of estimating what this relief has been worth, not only to the county or the State, but to the entire United States. It was learned that many of the former trachoma cases had gone to other States, some of them having gone as far as Wisconsin, and it was very gratifying to learn that before they left Knott County their trachoma had been entirely cured, thus preventing the spread of the disease into other States. The amount of irritation and constant pain that has been relieved is impossible even to estimate. At the beginning of this work, numbers of blind people, the result of trachoma, were paupers on the county. Some of these are still public charges; but it is very gratifying to note that the number has not increased. It is believed that but for the treatment received through the hospital established there in 1913, there would have been many more in this same condition. It must also be remembered that a great many of these patients were children of school age who were unable to attend school because of the constant irritation and the resultant impairment of vision caused by trachoma.

In making the original investigation, the great majority of the places were visited on horseback, which required time, on account of bad roads or, in some cases, the absence of roads. In the report that was made of this investigation in 1912 it was stated:

"Many were blind from trachoma and had to be led around after suffering from "sore eyes" (trachoma) all their lives. Corneal complications were very common, varying from the slight ground-glass appearance to pannus and ulceration. There were patients who remained in dark rooms shielding their eyes with their arms, dark clothes, glasses, etc., who had probably not seen light for many weeks or months, and these were unfortunately not isolated cases by any means. Many of the cases had existed for a period of many years, and not a few for 40 years or even longer. They all gave the same history of exacerbations and remissions. Many cases simulate very closely the old Egyptian ophthalmia. In Hindman, on the first day of court, when a large number of people were in town from all sections of the county, I examined about 250 people, practically all men, representing many families, and found that 18 per cent were suffering from trachoma. In some schools visited when the neighbors were present, trachoma was found in all its stages, and I saw cases with all sequelae. There was the acute beginning in the small child, and all the way through the various ages and stages to those old cases which had handicapped their

victims for a lifetime and had ended in the terminal cicatricial stage and absolute blindness. There were seen many pathetic cases among these blind people who lived in the mountains far from medical centers. One has only to visit this disease as it exists in these mountains—the genuine trachoma—and see what a fearful handicap it imposes upon its victims to really appreciate the wisdom of barring immigrants suffering from it. There is no lack of evidence here that it is both infectious and dangerous to sight. The disease not only lasts throughout the lifetime of the individual, but constantly claims other victims and gains strength as it goes along—certainly a fearful handicap with which to struggle through life only to pass their final days in darkness, a burden to themselves, their families, and friends. By patience and unflagging perseverance this scourge can be removed and these mountain people given the opportunity which has heretofore been denied them by reason of this ever-present handicap—trachoma.”

In order to determine the results of the campaign for the eradication and prevention of the further spread of trachoma in Knott County, the writer returned there in July and August, 1923, with the idea of seeing personally as many of the cases as possible.

The records show that 740 trachoma patients, residents of Knott County at the time of the treatment, were treated at the U. S. Public Health Service Trachoma Hospital during the years 1913 to 1922, inclusive. Previous arrangements had been made with the county health officer who held that position at the time the first survey was made in 1912, and who was still county health officer at the time of this report. During the time that the hospital was conducted in Hindman, this officer became very much interested in the care and treatment of trachoma. He has always lived in this county and is personally acquainted with probably every person in the county. He is a very active county health officer; and, being particularly interested in trachoma, he everts the eyelids of the school children on his routine visits to the schools and has very definite knowledge of the condition of the great majority of cases that were treated and are included in the 740 patients.

In making the recent visit to Hindman and other localities in Knott County, it was my intention personally to see every case, or as many cases as possible, of the previous cases in order to determine the results from treatment. The county health officer assured me that this would be practically an impossibility, as many of our former patients had died of some intercurrent disease, numbers had moved to other States, and many of the young men were then serving in the Army. However, an effort was made by means of inviting the people to assemble at the churches, etc., in the rural districts, and in other ways, to see the old patients, and the results were extremely gratifying. In one instance, at a place called Carr's Fork, a tuberculosis clinic had also been advertised, and probably 700 people were assembled. On that day I examined 235 school

children and 300 adults, and found only 5 cases of active trachoma, one of which had never applied for treatment. I saw 25 cured cases of the 740 cases, and they all appeared to be completely cured. This was about 3 per cent of the number examined.

Taking into consideration those cases that I saw personally, and going over the list carefully with the county health officer, out of the 740 there were only 12 cases that were known to be suffering at the time from active trachoma. Four hundred and sixty-nine, or 63 per cent, were known to be completely cured of trachoma, and the results in 259, or 35 per cent, were in doubt. The county health officer placed in the doubtful column all cases concerning which he was not sure, from a personal examination, that a cure had been effected. It is, therefore, not positively known how many of the 259 were still suffering from trachoma; but if the same ratio of cures should prevail, there would still be about 7 active cases, or only 20 trachoma cases still remaining uncured out of the 740. These children were returned to school, and a number of the boys are now serving in the Army. Heads of families who for years had been unable to earn a livelihood and mothers unable to care for their children have been restored to usefulness and society.

In summary, therefore, it can be stated that one of the worst infected trachoma regions in the country has been practically cleared of the disease within a period of less than 10 years. The prophecy made in the report of the original survey that "by patience and unflagging perseverance this scourge can be removed and these mountain people given the opportunity which has heretofore been denied them by reason of this ever-present handicap—trachoma," has been substantially fulfilled, in this instance at least.

THE SPLEEN RATE OF SCHOOL BOYS IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.¹

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The use of a "spleen index" as an indicator of the amount of malaria in a given area has been discussed in previous reports (1, 2). The question raised is whether this index, which has been found so satisfactory by tropical workers, could be used under American conditions, where the disease is apparently less general in its distribution and usually less severe in its intensity. The observations so far recorded (3, 4, 5, 6) have indicated that, while the spleen rate of school boys is quite low in certain sections of this country known to be malarious, there are, nevertheless, others in which the rate is

¹ From Field Investigation of Malaria, United States Public Health Service. Field work done by Doctor Coogle; notes compiled by Doctor Maxcy.

sufficiently high to yield a figure of significant value for comparative purposes.

The Mississippi Delta has always been a section of interest to the American antimalaria worker. The topography is particularly favorable to heavy production of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. The flat "river-bottom" land is everywhere traversed by sluggish streams, with dendritic bayou connections forming innumerable cypress and sweet-gum swamps. Between the bayous are located great cotton plantations worked by thousands upon thousands of negro families living under conditions of maximum exposure to mosquito bites and more or less negligent in treating their "chills." Here, then, where malaria is a common occurrence and the parasite flourishes throughout the year, it was to be expected that the infection rate would be reflected in the number of school boys having enlarged, palpable spleens.

METHOD.

As in the previous examinations, palpation for enlarged spleen was made with the subject in the standing position. The examiner slipped his hand under the loosened clothing next to the skin; then the subject was instructed to lean forward slightly, relax the abdominal muscles, and breathe deeply. In case of doubt the subject was placed in the reclining position with legs flexed to confirm the observation made in standing position. Only those spleens were recorded as positive which were *definitely palpable* beyond all question of doubt.

At the time of the examination each boy was questioned concerning malaria during the preceding year. If, in the judgment of the examiner, his story was characteristic of this disease, his history was marked positive. Blood smears were taken at random from the same group—a thick and a thin smear on the same slide. The slides were examined in the Memphis laboratory under the direction of Acting Asst. Surg. William Krauss.² The results are based upon the examination of the thick smears.

With regard to limiting the observations to boys, it is pertinent to call attention to the impossibility of measuring the total amount of malaria in a given population. Reliance must be placed upon some sort of *index* derived from a population *group*. For reasons of practical availability under field conditions, it was agreed to limit spleen observations to boys of school age.

The field work was conducted during the winter—January to April. This is the season in which malaria reaches its lowest ebb. A negligible number of "new" infections are occurring; practically all of the occurrence is the "chronic" malaria residual from the past season. Measurement of the incidence of the disease at this

²The authors wish to express their appreciation to Doctor Krauss and Miss Ethel Barrier for their valuable assistance in this study.

time of year possesses the advantage of a minimum fluctuation due to annual causes and avoids the wide chance variations affecting an index taken before, during, or just after a local outbreak of new infections.

The figures obtained in this investigation, therefore, are comparable only with figures derived from spleen examinations done with the same technique on the same population group at the same time of year.

RESULTS.

Thirty-five schools distributed in the four Mississippi counties—Leflore, Tallahatchie, Sunflower, and Coahoma—were selected for investigation. Enid consolidated, Agriculture High, and Cascilla consolidated are in the "hill" section of Tallahatchie County; the others, 32 in all, are located in the flat "Delta" lands. Twenty-one were white schools and 14 were colored. The findings should be fairly representative of this section. In Table I are shown the detailed results by schools.

TABLE I.—Summary of results of examinations of boys for malaria, by schools.

County and school.	Race.	History.			Spleen.			Blood.			Date, 1923.
		Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	
Leflore:											
1. Salem.....	C	9	3	33	9	0	0	8	0	0	Apr. 18
2. Boyd Bayou.....	C	14	6	43	14	0	0	14	2	14	Apr. 19
3. Browning.....	C	20	11	55	20	5	25	19	1	5	Mar. 23
4. Star West.....	C	24	6	25	24	5	21	17	0	0	Apr. 16
5. St. Paul.....	C	22	12	55	22	3	14	22	4	18	Apr. 20
6. Money.....	C	28	11	39	28	3	11	28	2	7	Apr. 20
7. Race Track.....	W	14	8	57	14	0	0	8	0	0	Apr. 30
8. Minter City.....	W	65	35	54	65	1	2	25	0	0	Mar. 2
9. Morgan City.....	W	48	33	69	48	8	17	16	2	12	Apr. 2
10. Swiftown.....	W	31	10	32	31	3	10	29	1	3	Apr. 17
Tallahatchie:											
1. Glendora.....	W	7	2	29	7	0	0	4	0	0	Jan. 25
2. Tutwiler High.....	W	25	12	48	25	0	0	24	0	0	Jan. 30
3. Vance.....	W	29	22	76	29	2	7	29	3	10	Feb. 21
4. Separate district.....	W	15	6	40	14	0	0	6	0	0	Feb. 14
5. Webbs consolidated.....	W	17	7	41	17	0	0	13	0	0	Feb. 26
6. Cascilla consolidated.....	W	68	37	54	68	9	13	23	1	4	Mar. 8
7. Agriculture High.....	W	37	26	70	37	7	19	16	0	0	Mar. 8
8. Enid consolidated.....	W	24	16	67	24	4	17	12	0	0	Mar. 9
9. Deep Bayou.....	W	5	3	60	5	0	0	5	1	20	Mar. 13
10. Sumner.....	W	76	13	17	76	7	9	24	0	0	Mar. 14
11. Mount Levee.....	W	15	7	47	15	3	20	13	2	15	Mar. 14
12. Blue Lake.....	W	10	7	70	10	2	20	10	0	0	Feb. 23
13. Dyress Chapel.....	C	23	18	78	18	0	0	17	2	12	Feb. 13
14. Beulah.....	C	24	24	71	34	6	18	33	1	3	Feb. 13
15. Sumner High.....	C	35	22	63	31	7	21	35	7	20	Feb. 13
16. Anderson.....	C	30	24	80	30	4	13	24	1	4	Feb. 22
17. St. James.....	C	24	14	58	24	3	13	11	1	9	Feb. 23
18. St. Luke.....	C	24	13	54	24	3	13	17	2	12	Feb. 23
Sunflower:											
1. Rome.....	W	76	20	26	76	4	5	8	0	0	Jan. 29
2. Rome.....	C	41	13	32	41	6	15	24	0	0	Jan. 29
Coahoma:											
1. Mathson.....	C	43	20	47	43	5	12	32	4	13	Jan. 30
2. Friars Point.....	C	55	12	22	55	6	11	34	0	0	Feb. 2
3. Lula-Rich.....	W	56	23	41	56	0	0	20	1	5	Feb. 1
4. Jonestown.....	W	40	8	20	40	2	5	11	2	18	Feb. 1
Total.....		1,084	504	46.49	1,077	108	10.03	631	40	6.34	

The uneven distribution of the disease in different school districts is shown by the wide variation in the "history rate," which ranges from 17 per cent up to 80 per cent. The average rate for the whole group of 1,084 boys examined is 46 per cent, or practically one out of every two gave a history of "chills and fever" during the preceding season.

In some of the schools no palpable spleens were found. In others, 20 to 25 per cent of those present had definite enlargement. In all, 108 boys were found positive for spleens—a rate of 10 per cent. The same irregularity is noted in blood findings, the average percentage, however, 6.3 per cent, being considerably lower than that for the spleens.

When comparison is made of the results in the two races, as in Table II, interesting differences are brought out. Although the history rate is practically the same, both spleen rate and parasite rate indicate that the colored race is almost twice as heavily infected as the whites in this area during the winter season. The spleen rate is 13.3 per cent for the colored as compared with 7.9 for the white, and the parasite rate 8.1 per cent for the colored as compared with 4.4 for the white.

TABLE II.—*History and spleen and parasite index of schoolboys, according to race, in Leflore, Tallahatchie, Coahoma, and Sunflower Counties, Miss., January to April, 1923.*

Race.	History.			Spleen.			Parasites.		
	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.	Number examined.	Number positive.	Per cent positive.
White.....	658	295	44.83	657	52	7.91	296	13	4.39
Colored.....	426	209	49.05	420	56	13.33	335	27	8.06
Total.....	1,084	504	46.49	1,077	108	10.03	631	40	6.34

DISCUSSION.

The ease, rapidity, and relative inexpensiveness of the spleen index strongly recommend this method of measuring the amount of malaria when and where it can be used. Field workers in this country have been somewhat reluctant to adopt the method, first, because the rate was thought to be too low to be useful, and, second, because there was a feeling of uncertainty as to its dependability.

It may be accepted as an established fact that in the "malaria belt" of this country a spleen rate of more than 1 per cent is indicative of the presence of this disease, and as the rate increases above 3 or 4 per cent, based on any considerable number of examinations, it becomes significant in value for comparative purposes. It has been shown that in many localities in this country the spleen rate

does have a significant value. The value which it attains depends of course upon the selection of groups for examination.

When the school district is the unit of observation, it is evident that while there may be a neighborhood in the district which is severely infected with malaria, the remainder of the district, from which perhaps a majority of the children come, may be relatively free from malaria. Owing to the focal character of the distribution of this disease, the number of "positives" from the malarious neighborhood will be "diluted" in this case by the large numbers coming from the noninfected neighborhoods. This is particularly true of consolidated schools, which may draw from a district 10 miles square. On the other hand, when the unit of observation is a single plantation, or an infected locality, the spleen rates might be much higher (less dilution by noninfected persons), owing to selection of the epidemiological group. The school district has been used as the unit of these studies because of its availability for comparison in all areas and because everyone easily understands what the unit represents. There are, of course, large areas in the South where the "plantation system" of farming no longer exists, and it is often very hard definitely to delimit an "infected locality." Accordingly, it follows that the spleen rate of schoolboys may be looked upon as the minimum rate for that section of country.

Concerning the dependability of a spleen index as compared with a parasite index, from a statistical point of view, there is much evidence to indicate that it is equally valuable. Both indices demand a sufficient amount of skill on the part of the examiner, but the technique of one is not more difficult to acquire than that of the other. Both demand that the same sort of technique be used in repeated or independent surveys if the results are to be comparable. Finally, both require that a sufficient number be examined to reduce chance variation to a very small figure.

It would seem advisable, if the method is to be used generally, that only those spleens should be counted as positive which can be palpated beyond all question of doubt and easily demonstrated to any person present. Using a criterion of this sort it has been demonstrated (7) that it is possible for independent observers, working with the same population group in successive seasons, to obtain closely similar results.

That there may be a close parallelism between spleen rate and parasite rate taken during the winter months is indicated by the following observations: Veldee (7) called attention to the fact that the ratio of palpable spleens to positive blood smears in the area in which he was working was 1.08 to 1.00, based on the work of Maxcy and Coogle, and 1.09 to 1.00 on the basis of his own observations. In the Mississippi series here reported, it is pertinent to remark that

the spleen rate differs in the two races, white and colored, in almost the same ratio as does the parasite rate. Thus, the spleen rate for the white schoolboys was 7.92, for the colored 13.93—a ratio of 1.00 to 1.68. The parasite rate for the whites was 4.39, for the colored 8.06—a ratio of 1.00 to 1.84. Thus, whether the spleen rate or the parasite rate is used, the same proportionate prevalence is indicated among the colored, within the limits of the sampling error.

As has been pointed out, particularly by Darling (2), in addition to the use of the spleen rate for comparative or statistical purposes, the examinations reveal a large number of cases of chronic malaria which would not have been discovered were reliance placed only on the examination of a single thick blood smear. Thus, in the Mississippi series here reported, only 40 of the 631 blood smears examined were found positive; and of these 40 positives, 12 were also detected by palpation for an enlarged spleen. On the other hand, of the 108 boys found to have palpable spleens, a thick smear from 101 gave only 12 positives. Accordingly, if dependence had been placed upon the examination of blood smears alone, only 40 of the total of 136 boys who were chronically infected (as evidenced by either a positive blood smear or an enlarged spleen) would have been discovered; whereas by palpation for enlarged spleens, 108, or 80 per cent of all, would have been revealed. This confirms similar experience in southeast Missouri.

The value of the method in demonstrating "carriers" or chronically infected schoolboys, many of whom will doubtless furnish the parasites for the new generation of *Anopheles* next season, is evident. The "spotting" of these chronic cases and referring them to their proper neighborhood within the school district gives the lead to the localities which should be more intensively studied with a view to control.

CONCLUSION.

1. The number of boys with a definitely palpable spleen in the Mississippi Delta region is sufficiently large to yield, in many areas, a spleen index of significant value as a measure of malaria prevalence.
2. The spleen rate among colored boys is significantly higher than that among whites in this area.
3. Evidence is presented indicating that the spleen index is as valuable as a parasite index in the section studied.

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MILK TO BE SERVED IN INDIVIDUAL CONTAINERS IN CHICAGO.

The Health Department of Chicago, in its Weekly Bulletin dated September 15, 1923, calls the attention of persons who eat in restaurants, cafés, and other eating places to the manner in which milk should be dispensed in order to secure the best guaranty of a safe milk and one of the utmost food value. For several years the Chicago Department of Health has been collecting samples of milk as served in glasses to patrons of eating places. In a survey made during May, June, and July, 1923, 914 milk samples were examined, and of this number, 451, or approximately 50 per cent, were found to be below grade, consequently below the required food value.

According to a section of one of the city ordinances no person, firm, or corporation is allowed to keep, sell, or offer for sale any milk which contains more than 88 per cent of watery fluids, less than 12 per cent of total solids, or less than 3 per cent of butterfat. Violators of the provisions of this section of the ordinance are subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 for each offense. Another section provides that "Pasteurized milk and skim milk shall not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter from May 2 to September 30, inclusive." After a thorough investigation in the city and a study of the practice obtaining in 12 of the largest cities of the United States, as set forth in replies to questionnaires sent out to the health departments of these cities, the Chicago Department of Health issued the following orders requiring that milk be served in individual containers:

To Milk Dealers:

On and after November 15, 1923, it will be required that milk sold to the public by coffeehouses, restaurants, lunch rooms, and elsewhere be served to the patrons in the original containers, bottles, or receptacles of a similar character, instead of by the glass, as heretofore.

You are requested to cooperate with this department and make the necessary plans to make this requirement effective on that date.

To Restaurants, Cafés, and All Other Eating Places:

On and after November 15, 1923, it will be required that milk, already Pasteurized, bottled, and capped by the milk distributor, shall be served to your patrons from the original individual bottles, or receptacles of a similar character.

It has been found necessary to enforce this order for the reason that one-third of the samples of milk collected by this department from restaurants, lunch-rooms, cafeterias, and other eating places have consistently run below the standard butterfat content of 3 per cent, which is in violation of the Chicago ordinance.

You are requested to cooperate with this department and meet these requirements on the date mentioned.

The following is the questionnaire sent out by the health department July 11, 1923, and below are the answers received from the health authorities of the 12 large cities:

QUESTIONNAIRE.

"I am writing to ask how your city handles the situation with reference to liquid milk sold to patrons of restaurants, ice-cream parlors, lunch rooms, coffeehouses, and other eating places where milk is served by the glass.

"Probably an ordinance requiring the sale of liquid milk in bottles would solve the problem. On the other hand, objection is made to this by the explanation that in small places, owing to lack of space, the establishment would not have room enough to pile the cases in which the individual bottles would be placed.

"I would like to know whether you have an ordinance requiring that bottled milk be sold exclusively, or is it covered by regulation? Have you instituted suit against violators, and has this remedied the matter, and to what extent?"

ANSWERS.

Sacramento.—"Sacramento Health Department was pioneer in regulating the consumption of milk in original containers and trusts other cities, large and small, may be benefited by its work. Arguments were presented that if passed (ordinance to regulate consumption of milk in original containers) it would reduce the consumption of milk in restaurants, etc., and increase the price, and in many places milk could not be handled. We have found that the consumption has increased from 12 to 23 per cent. Milk is sold in original bottles of one-half pint and retails from 5 to 10 cents per bottle, and the objectors now maintain that it is more efficiently controlled and with less trouble to them."

Los Angeles.—"Beginning August 21, 1923, the State law provides that all milk served at restaurants, etc., must be in the original bottle and opened in the presence of consumer, thereby eliminating any chance for cheating. The object of space can be easily overcome, as everyone serving milk or any other food should make proper provision to meet the existence of law and sanitation."

Boston.—"Milk is sold in some of our first-class restaurants by the bottle; that is, a bottle small enough to give the customer about one glass of milk. The restaurant keepers do not have the right to sell milk in any form to take out; that is, the customer must consume the milk within the restaurant."

Detroit.—"In hotels and restaurants in Detroit milk is allowed to be dipped. We appreciate that there is a problem connected with this method of distributing the product. The bottling of milk, if you really take the consumer into consideration, is the only means we have of assuring them of a wholesome product."

Baltimore.—"All liquid milk sold to patrons of restaurants, ice-cream parlors, coffeehouses, and other places where milk is served by the glass must be served in the original container in which the milk was placed after pasteurization and kept there. We permit the restaurateur to loosen the cap before handing the bottle to the patron, but we insist that the loosening or removal of the cap take place in the presence of the patron so that the latter knows for himself that the package has not been opened prior to his purchase. We fully recognize the fact that the patron served from the first pourings receives the preponderance of cream at the expense of all subsequent patrons who are served from the same bottle. This is a matter which we know must be remedied and we are drawing a new ordinance to this effect. We are emphatically opposed to the use of bulk milk in cans or so-called urns and strictly prohibit such sale in the city."

City of New York.—"We have no regulations which prohibit the sale of dipped milk in the city. As a matter of fact, about 50 per cent of the milk sold in this city is dipped. While we would like very much to have nothing but bottled milk sold in the city, we have not been able to see our way clear to make such regulations. The principal objection that we have to meet is an economic one. If we were to require that only bottled milk be sold in the city, there is no doubt that many of the people who are now using milk would be deprived of it, or else the amount consumed by them would be materially curtailed." (This objection is well answered in the letter from Sacramento.)

St. Louis.—"The milk ordinance provides for the bottling of all milk sold to the consumer." (Furnishes no information as to the regulation of milk sold to patrons of eating houses.)

Buffalo.—"We have no law or ordinance prohibiting serving of milk in restaurants and other places from cans or serving devices, although we have for a number of years been endeavoring to convince these institutions that public safety calls for dispensing the product in individual bottles to the consumer. Dipping milk from cans and serving from tanks, etc., results in lack of uniformity of

butterfat content and with this as a weapon we have been able to coerce a considerable number into serving in bottles, having taken measures to prosecute for selling adulterated milk in those cases where indicated."

Milwaukee.—"About 60 per cent of all milk sold by the glass is handled by the large restaurants and is sold in half-pint bottles. The statement of the managers of these establishments is to the effect that they would not go back to the can process. There is no real excuse for the restaurant man to stand in the way of an ordinance which insists that milk be dispensed in half-pint bottles. As a business venture, restaurant men admit that their patrons have, to a large extent, forced the situation by insisting that milk be brought to them in the capped bottle, which is only then opened at the time of consumption. Any ice box that will accommodate a can of milk will as readily accommodate an equivalent number of half-pint bottles of milk. You are entirely justified and surely will be backed by public opinion on insisting that milk be retailed in half-pint capped bottles."

Philadelphia.—"In reference to the handling of liquid milk sold to patrons of restaurants, ice-cream parlors, lunch rooms, and other eating places where milk is served by the glass, I wish to advise the greatest bulk of milk served in such places is by bottles or by milk pump. All such places are required to furnish a milk license, and in order to gain the same the department of public health requires that the milk be served to the patrons free from contamination and in a clean and wholesome state. Dipped milk is forbidden except in places where dairy products are supplied, and then under certain restrictions. The number of these places are so few as to make them negligible."

San Francisco.—"Last March the legislature amended the State law which now requires every place selling milk for human consumption, in any restaurant, hotel, eating place, or place of entertainment, must serve the same in a bottle and the cap must not be removed except in the presence of the consumer. The objection is not valid that in small places, due to lack of space, the establishment would not have room enough for the milk bottles that accumulate. Further, we do not allow restaurants, hotels, cafés, or any other places that serve food to bottle milk upon the premises. This must be done by the dairyman, and the empties must be sterilized in accordance with the provisions of our ordinance."

Cleveland.—The reply from Cleveland refers to its sanitary code, which reads as follows: "No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, keep for sale, deliver, or suffer or permit to be sold, kept for sale, or delivered any milk, buttermilk, whey, sour milk, skimmed milk, cream, or cottage cheese in quantities less than 1 gallon, except in

clean bottles and containers sealed with a tightly fitting cap, stopper, or cover, except where the milk is sold at the milk house or dairy, when the same may be dipped; but such dipped milk shall not be carried on the street in any other than a covered vessel: *Provided, however,* That cream or milk served as a flavoring or coloring for food or drink may be served in containers, when taken from packages as provided in this section: *Provided further,* That all bottles containing milk, buttermilk, or cream intended for sale in the city shall be capped by a mechanical device, and it shall be unlawful to insert any cap or stopper in any bottle containing any such milk or cream by hand."

It is stated that, while the health department will take the necessary steps to enforce the orders requiring milk to be dispensed in individual bottles, great aid in the enforcement can be given by the consumer in demanding that he be served milk in individual containers and that the caps be removed in his presence.

In summarizing the question of methods of dispensing milk in restaurants, cafés, etc., the commissioner of health states that—

(1) If the consumer demands milk served in individual containers he will receive it.

(2) To possess its greatest food value, milk must have all of its ingredients in the right proportion.

(3) Servings of milk from bulk containers have unequal food value, unless the container is sufficiently agitated.

(4) The danger of contamination by unclean handlers can be avoided by dispensing milk in individual bottles properly filled and capped.

(5) Serving milk in individual containers is the best guaranty of purity and proper content.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SOCIETIES INDORSE WORK OF LOCAL HEALTH UNIT.

The following letters from the San Joaquin County Medical Society and the Central California District Dental Society were received by the San Joaquin County (Calif.) Health Unit, in whose work the United States Public Health Service is cooperating.

These letters afford an excellent example of the close cooperation and relationship which should exist between properly organized and conducted public-health departments and the medical and dental professions.

From: Board of directors San Joaquin County Medical Society.

To: Board of directors of the San Joaquin County Health Unit.

Subject: Board of health and its organization.

GENTLEMEN: During the past few months we have carefully watched your organization, and as said body pertains to the health

and protection of the county, we as directors of San Joaquin County Medical Society are vitally interested in said organization. We have watched carefully the workings and the organization and the plan, and we wish to commend you and your organization and Doctor Sippy upon the efficiency with which your plan is working.

We have taken careful note of the decrease in contagious diseases throughout the county and particularly noticed the decrease in the death rate in surrounding country. These two factors are to be especially commended.

We are particularly anxious that you should continue on in your splendid work, * * * and we wish to commend you and the personnel of your body, and if any time we can be of any assistance to you we will do our utmost to render you service.

[Signed by Members of the Board of Directors.]

Dr. J. J. SIPPY,

Director San Joaquin County Health Unit, Stockton, Calif.

DEAR DOCTOR: The Central California District Dental Society, realizing the imperative necessity of a sustained educational campaign along dental lines, and through daily contact with the mouths of the community being in a position to appreciate the work being done by your dental department, have passed the following resolutions and ordered a copy sent to your office:

Whereas the San Joaquin District Health Unit has proven the need of such a unit and established the fact that the health of the community can be taken care of to better advantage, as well as more economically, under the unit system; and

Whereas the said health unit has a department of dentistry which is proving very popular with the general public; and

Whereas as dentists we daily come in contact with people suffering from disease and pain due to ignorance and neglect and being fully convinced that, as the mouth is the gateway to the body, * * * it is vitally essential that people should be taught the value of a clean, healthy mouth: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Central California District Dental Society do hereby give the indorsement of and promise their cooperation to the San Joaquin County Health Unit in its work, particularly in the field of dentistry.

[Signed by Members of the Committee on Resolutions.]

COURT DECISION ON EXECUTION OF VENEREAL-DISEASE ISOLATION ORDER.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided¹ that an order isolating a woman affected with venereal disease at the State quarantine hospital for women, issued by the city physician of Wichita, should be executed by the sheriff of the county and the expense of executing the order paid for by the board of county commissioners.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS.

COMPARISON OF DEATH RATES FOR PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, JULY AND AUGUST, 1923, AND AUGUST AND YEAR, 1922.

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for September, 1923, and presents

¹ Nyberg, City Physician, v. Board of Com'rs of Sedgwick County et. al., 216 Pac. 282.

the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for July and August, 1923, and August and year, 1922. The rates for 1923 are based on a strength of over 14,000,000 insured persons.

The gross death rate for this group for August (7.7 per 1,000) is stated to be the lowest mortality rate so far during 1923 and the lowest rate for the month of August ever recorded among the industrial policyholders of the company, with the single exception of that for August, 1919 (7.6 per 1,000). The death rate for this group has shown an uninterrupted decline from the March rate of 12.2, the highest for the year. The 1921 and 1922 death rates, both of which had their peak in March, increased in August over July. The 1921 death rate reached its lowest point, 7.9 per 1,000, in both July and October, and the 1922 rate reached its low of 7.4 in September.

It is stated that the favorable showing for August, 1923, is due largely to lower mortality from tuberculosis, heart diseases, cerebral hemorrhage, Bright's disease, and pneumonia. A slight seasonal increase for typhoid fever is shown, the death rate for that disease increasing from 6.7 per 100,000 in July to 8.2 in August—which was the same as the record low August rate registered in 1920. It is noted that the cumulative mortality from typhoid fever for this group up to and including the month of August is below that for last year, which marked the minimum in the records of the company for that part of the year. Thus, a new low annual death rate for typhoid among the industrial policyholders of the company is predicted for this year.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, July and August, 1923, and August and year 1922.

Cause of death.	Death rate per 100,000 lives exposed.			
	August, 1923.	July, 1923.	August, 1922.	Year 1922.
Total, all causes.....	770.3	795.8	815.5	882.9
Typhoid fever.....	8.2	6.7	8.9	5.7
Measles.....	4.1	7.1	3.0	4.3
Scarlet fever.....	1.4	2.1	2.0	4.9
Whooping cough.....	4.8	4.8	3.1	2.6
Diphtheria.....	9.0	7.9	9.1	18.0
Influenza.....	4.0	4.5	3.8	21.7
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	105.2	107.8	114.9	114.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	94.1	96.6	104.8	103.6
Cancer.....	68.1	69.0	74.3	72.0
Diabetes mellitus.....	12.3	11.6	(¹)	17.2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	47.5	51.0	56.2	62.9
Organic diseases of heart.....	104.8	113.0	111.6	126.7
Pneumonia (all forms).....	29.1	33.3	25.7	73.7
Other respiratory diseases.....	7.8	9.8	10.4	13.7
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	23.2	17.6	17.2	10.8
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis).....	58.3	59.7	64.5	70.3
Puerperal state.....	13.2	17.6	16.4	19.0
Suicides.....	5.8	7.1	8.0	7.5
Homicides.....	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.3
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	73.8	76.9	67.2	58.1
Traumatism by automobile.....	18.4	15.1	15.4	13.6
All other causes.....	182.3	181.4	211.9	173.3

¹ Not available.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 13, 1923.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 13, 1923, and corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 16, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.
Policies in force.....	54, 975, 993	50, 824, 469
Number of death claims.....	7, 901	6, 897
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	7.5	7.1

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 13, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 16, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corres- ponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mor- tality rate, week ended Oct. 13, 1923. ³
	Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.	Corre- sponding week, 1922.	
Total.....	5, 993	10.9	10.9	882	832	.....
Albany, N. Y. ²	25	11.1	13.9	5	3	111
Atlanta, Ga.....	70	16.4	18.7	12	11	.....
Baltimore, Md. ²	189	12.7	11.8	26	30	77
Birmingham, Ala.....	32	8.5	11.7	2	5	.....
Boston, Mass.....	194	13.1	13.1	28	37	80
Bridgeport, Conn.....	32	11.6	7.3	5	3	69
Buffalo, N. Y.....	127	12.3	12.1	21	22	88
Cambridge, Mass.....	21	9.8	14.1	1	8	18
Camden, N. J. ²	19	8.0	12.0	3	6	50
Chicago, Ill. ²	575	10.4	9.3	105	71	94
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	110	14.1	11.7	10	10	66
Cleveland, Ohio ²	160	9.4	9.4	25	41	68
Columbus, Ohio.....	77	15.4	14.4	11	6	114
Dallas, Tex.....	43	12.6	16.4	14	8	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	22	6.9	6.4	5	1	82
Denver, Colo.....	71	13.6	16.4	10	10	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	25	9.3	.....	8	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	194	10.2	10.8	31	57	62
Duluth, Minn.....	7	3.4	.....	3	.....	68
Erie, Pa.....	16	7.4	5.7	2	4	41
Fall River, Mass. ²	30	12.9	13.4	7	7	99
Flint, Mich.....	24	10.6	.....	6	.....	119
Fort Worth, Tex.....	29	10.5	10.9	6	0	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	23	8.2	12.0	3	8	47
Houston, Tex.....	30	10.1	13.5	2	3	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	108	16.4	9.5	19	9	146
Jacksonville, Fla.....	35	18.2	14.4	5	3	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	60	10.1	12.6	6	12	40
Kansas City, Kans.....	31	14.0	9.6	4	3	92
Kansas City, Mo.....	82	12.2	12.4	9	10	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	183	14.3	13.3	19	16	71
Louisville, Ky.....	55	11.1	13.8	7	11	76
Lowell, Mass.....	36	16.3	16.0	5	8	87
Lynn, Mass.....	20	10.2	.....	1	.....	26
Memphis, Tenn.....	37	11.3	14.0	4	4	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	89	9.6	9.4	24	17	119
Minneapolis, Minn.....	71	9.0	9.1	10	7	54
Nashville, Tenn. ²	34	14.6	10.4	2	1	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	22	8.8	16.4	5	13	78
New Haven, Conn.....	38	11.5	8.0	9	1	117
New Orleans, La.....	118	15.2	15.8	11	18	.....
New York, N. Y.....	1, 054	9.3	9.7	132	141	53
Bronx Borough.....	104	6.5	7.7	10	13	35
Brooklyn Borough.....	353	8.5	8.6	46	51	49
Manhattan Borough.....	484	11.1	11.4	66	64	64
Queens Borough.....	81	7.9	8.8	7	10	37
Richmond Borough.....	32	13.1	14.7	3	3	55

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1922. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

³ Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 12, 1923.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 13, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 16, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)—Continued.

City.	Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mor- tality rate, week ended Oct. 13, 1923.
	Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended Oct. 13, 1923.	Corre- sponding week, 1922.	
Newark, N. J.	72	8.6	10.5	9	20	42
Norfolk, Va.	29	9.5	8.3	6	6	106
Oakland, Calif.	38	8.3	9.8	3	5	39
Omaha, Nebr.	40	10.2	13.5	6	2	65
Paterson, N. J.	27	10.1	9.0	2	2	32
Philadelphia, Pa.	397	10.8	10.4	61	54	79
Pittsburgh, Pa.	161	13.7	12.5	28	20	97
Portland, Oreg.	51	9.7	9.7	6	6	61
Providence, R. I.	67	14.4	12.3	12	10	98
Richmond, Va.	48	13.8	12.9	11	5	135
Rochester, N. Y.	76	12.5	11.7	10	5	79
St. Louis, Mo.	179	11.6	10.2	22	12	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah ¹	14	5.8	13.0	1	3	16
San Antonio, Tex.	39	11.0	11.7	6	8	.....
San Francisco, Calif.	122	11.8	12.2	7	7	42
Seattle, Wash.	40	6.6	8.3	1	2	9
Spokane, Wash.	20	10.0	13.0	1	4	22
Springfield, Mass.	28	10.1	11.2	9	3	129
Tacoma, Wash.	15	7.7	.....	2	.....	50
Toledo, Ohio	71	13.8	9.4	14	7	141
Trenton, N. J.	16	6.5	14.2	3	3	51
Utica, N. Y.	28	14.1	.....	3	.....	64
Washington, D. C.	114	13.6	10.6	15	9	86
Wilmington, Del.	18	8.0	10.4	1	4	20
Worcester, Mass.	39	10.6	8.6	13	4	149
Youngstown, Ohio.	26	10.2	11.8	7	6	95

¹ Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 12, 1923.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

Reports for Week Ended October 20, 1923.

ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....	2	Botulism—Los Angeles.....	1
"Devil's grip".....	17	Diphtheria.....	190
Diphtheria.....	101	Influenza.....	13
Dysentery.....	12	Jaundice (epidemic).....	2
Influenza.....	18	Leprosy—Sacramento.....	1
Malaria.....	286	Lethargic encephalitis—San Bernardino County	2
Measles.....	95	Measles.....	185
Mumps.....	23	Poliomyelitis:	
Pellagra.....	2	Berkeley.....	1
Pneumonia.....	30	Burbank.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	33	Long Beach.....	2
Smallpox.....	4	Los Angeles.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	20	Los Angeles County.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	46	Scarlet fever.....	115
Whooping cough.....	34	Smallpox:	
		Los Angeles.....	14
		Scattering.....	13
		Typhoid fever.....	15
		Typhus fever—Los Angeles.....	2
		COLORADO.	
		(Exclusive of Denver.)	
		Chicken pox.....	8
		Diphtheria.....	21
		Measles.....	47
		Mumps.....	12
		Scarlet fever.....	8
		Smallpox.....	2
		Tuberculosis.....	54
		Typhoid fever.....	5
		CONNECTICUT.	
		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
		Chicken pox.....	27
		Conjunctivitis (infectious).....	2
		Diphtheria.....	48
		Favus.....	1
		Influenza.....	1
		Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
		Measles.....	47

CONNECTICUT—continued.

	Cases.
Mumps.....	5
Pneumonia (lobar).....	13
Poliomyelitis.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	62
Septic sore throat.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	36
Typhoid fever.....	13
Whooping cough.....	19

DELAWARE.

Chicken pox.....	5
Diphtheria.....	1
Malaria.....	3
Scarlet fever:	
Wilmington.....	10
Scattering.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	1

FLORIDA.

Diphtheria.....	21
Influenza.....	8
Malaria.....	67
Pneumonia.....	32
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	13

GEORGIA.

Chicken pox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	36
German measles.....	1
Hookworm disease.....	13
Influenza.....	4
Malaria.....	83
Measles.....	59
Mumps.....	6
Pneumonia.....	15
Scarlet fever.....	19
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	11
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	20
Typhoid fever.....	9
Typhus fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	11

ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Rock Island County.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County.....	123
Gallatin County.....	8
Kane County.....	14
Madison County.....	13
Scattering.....	101
Influenza.....	37
Measles.....	69
Pneumonia:	
Chicago.....	119
Scattering.....	86
Poliomyelitis:	
Champaign County.....	1
Cole County.....	1
Cook County.....	3
DeKalb County.....	1
Kane County.....	1

ILLINOIS—continued.

Poliomyelitis—Continued.	Cases.
Macon County.....	1
Morgan County.....	1
Sangamon County.....	2
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County.....	74
Lake County.....	8
McLean County.....	23
Vermilion County.....	8
Scattering.....	120
Tuberculosis.....	250
Typhoid fever.....	38
Whooping cough.....	128

INDIANA.

Diphtheria.....	124
Measles.....	21
Poliomyelitis:	
Tippecanoe County.....	1
Warren County.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	64
Smallpox.....	15
Tuberculosis.....	74
Typhoid fever.....	17

IOWA.

Diphtheria.....	36
Scarlet fever.....	51
Smallpox.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	6

KANSAS.

Chicken pox.....	23
Diphtheria.....	110
German measles.....	2
Measles.....	71
Mumps.....	13
Pneumonia.....	11
Poliomyelitis.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	91
Smallpox.....	18
Tuberculosis.....	24
Typhoid fever.....	19
Whooping cough.....	62

LOUISIANA.

Dengue.....	26
Diphtheria.....	44
Influenza.....	9
Leprosy.....	2
Malaria.....	15
Measles.....	35
Pneumonia.....	42
Scarlet fever.....	5
Smallpox.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	30
Typhoid fever.....	20

MAINE.

Chicken pox.....	19
Diphtheria.....	15
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	19
Mumps.....	3
Pneumonia.....	6
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	27
Tuberculosis.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	21

MARYLAND. ¹		MISSOURI	
	Cases.		Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Chicken pox.....	28
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic).....	1	Diphtheria.....	185
Chicken pox.....	36	Epidemic sore throat.....	1
Diphtheria.....	66	Influenza.....	7
Dysentery.....	5	Measles.....	51
Influenza.....	12	Mumps.....	2
Malaria.....	9	Pneumonia.....	11
Measles.....	25	Poliomyelitis.....	2
Mumps.....	3	Scarlet fever.....	184
Pneumonia (all forms).....	43	Smallpox.....	10
Scarlet fever.....	81	Trachoma.....	12
Tetanus.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	68
Tuberculosis.....	32	Typhoid fever.....	57
Typhoid fever.....	50	Whooping cough.....	122
Whooping cough.....	49		
MASSACHUSETTS.		MONTANA.	
Anthrax.....	1	Diphtheria.....	13
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4	Poliomyelitis—Libby.....	1
Chicken pox.....	96	Scarlet fever.....	23
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	15	Smallpox.....	11
Diphtheria.....	257	Typhoid fever.....	10
German measles.....	3		
Influenza.....	4	NEW JERSEY.	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	4	Chicken pox.....	63
Malaria.....	1	Diphtheria.....	156
Measles.....	140	Dysentery.....	1
Mumps.....	59	Influenza.....	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	22	Malaria.....	3
Pneumonia (lobar).....	56	Measles.....	114
Poliomyelitis.....	13	Pneumonia.....	46
Scarlet fever.....	156	Poliomyelitis.....	12
Septic sore throat.....	8	Scarlet fever.....	66
Trachoma.....	2	Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	170	Typhoid fever.....	22
Typhoid fever.....	20	Whooping cough.....	37
Whooping cough.....	73		
MICHIGAN.		NEW MEXICO.	
Diphtheria.....	233	Conjunctivitis.....	3
Measles.....	209	Diphtheria.....	7
Pneumonia.....	60	Measles.....	20
Scarlet fever.....	226	Mumps.....	12
Smallpox.....	30	Paratyphoid fever.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	198	Pneumonia.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	27	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Whooping cough.....	61	Scarlet fever.....	2
		Tuberculosis.....	19
MINNESOTA.		Typhoid fever.....	17
Chicken pox.....	20	Whooping cough.....	4
Diphtheria.....	172		
Influenza.....	1	NEW YORK.	
Measles.....	205	(Exclusive of New York City.)	
Pneumonia.....	2	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	2	Diphtheria.....	218
Scarlet fever.....	256	Influenza.....	4
Smallpox.....	19	Lethargic encephalitis.....	6
Trachoma.....	1	Measles.....	253
Tuberculosis.....	44	Pneumonia.....	114
Typhoid fever.....	16	Poliomyelitis.....	29
Whooping cough.....	9	Scarlet fever.....	176
		Typhoid fever.....	33
MISSISSIPPI.		Whooping cough.....	187
Diphtheria.....	57		
Poliomyelitis.....	1	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Scarlet fever.....	10	Chicken pox.....	11
Smallpox.....	5	Diphtheria.....	297
Typhoid fever.....	7	German measles.....	5

¹ Week ended Friday.

NORTH CAROLINA—continued.

	Cases.
Measles.....	121
Scarlet fever.....	159
Septic sore throat.....	5
Smallpox.....	16
Typhoid fever.....	31
Whooping cough.....	216

OREGON.

Chicken pox.....	12
Diphtheria:	
Portland.....	10
Place not stated.....	1
Measles.....	64
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	15
Scarlet fever:	
Portland.....	11
Scattering.....	6
Smallpox.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	12
Whooping cough.....	7

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Chicken pox.....	4
Diphtheria.....	10
Measles.....	8
Scarlet fever.....	19
Tuberculosis.....	2
Whooping cough.....	3

TEXAS.

Chicken pox.....	2
Dengue.....	110
Diphtheria.....	39
Dysentery.....	10
Influenza.....	35
Measles.....	33
Mumps.....	9
Pellagra.....	2
Pneumonia.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	8
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	12

VERMONT.

Chicken pox.....	8
Diphtheria.....	7
Measles.....	84
Mumps.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	11
Smallpox.....	6
Whooping cough.....	40

VIRGINIA.

	Cases.
Poliomyelitis:	
Loudoun County.....	2

WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox.....	61
Diphtheria:	
Seattle.....	27
Scattering.....	7
Measles.....	19
Mumps.....	2
Scarlet fever:	
Spokane.....	10
Scattering.....	26
Smallpox.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	17
Typhoid fever.....	17
Whooping cough.....	7

WEST VIRGINIA.

Diphtheria.....	23
Scarlet fever.....	31
Typhoid fever.....	11

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	27
Diphtheria.....	28
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	19
Smallpox.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	10
Whooping cough.....	19
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	51
Diphtheria.....	115
German measles.....	8
Influenza.....	5
Measles.....	106
Pneumonia.....	3
Poliomyelitis.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	149
Smallpox.....	14
Tuberculosis.....	24
Typhoid fever.....	11
Whooping cough.....	82

WYOMING.

Measles.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	2

Reports for Week Ended October 13, 1923.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	19
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	11
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	12

1 Deaths.

NEBRASKA.

	Cases
Chicken pox.....	3
Diphtheria.....	42
German measles.....	1
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	13
Mumps.....	7
Pneumonia.....	1
Poliomyelitis.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	36

NEBRASKA—continued.		NORTH DAKOTA—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Smallpox.....	1	Measles.....	35
Typhoid fever.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Whooping cough.....	9	Scarlet fever.....	32
NORTH DAKOTA.		Tuberculosis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	7	Typhoid fever.....	5
Diphtheria.....	11	Whooping cough.....	8

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
<i>September, 1923.</i>										
Delaware.....		9		4	5			17		17
District of Columbia.....		26	5		7		3	26	19	20
Maryland.....	1	129	8	29	85	1	112	7		236
Minnesota.....		460	2		337		17	738	34	67
New York.....	25	788	63	27	627		196	527	7	409
North Carolina.....	2	817			510		2	288	52	206
North Dakota.....		37			57		3	49	5	31
Pennsylvania.....	7	1,132		1	459		49	722		448
Rhode Island.....	1	43	1		20			25		

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION, SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during September, 1923, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States.

Referred by—	Paratyphoid fever.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.
Connecticut.....			2		2	
Illinois.....				46		
Minnesota.....		1		73	5	1
New Jersey.....					3	
New York.....	1		1		3	
Ohio.....					2	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				New Jersey:			
Los Angeles.....	0	1		Garfield.....	0		1
Georgia:				Jersey City.....	0	1	
Atlanta.....	0		1	Newark.....	0	1	1
Maryland:				New York:			
Baltimore.....	0	1		New York.....	3	1	
Massachusetts:				Pennsylvania:			
Boston.....	0	1		Bradford.....	0	1	
Fall River.....	0		1	Wilkes-Barre.....	0	2	
Woburn.....	0		1	Texas:			
Minnesota:				San Angelo.....	0		1
Minneapolis.....	0		1	Wisconsin:			
Rochester.....	0	1		Manitowoc.....	0	1	
Missouri:				Milwaukee.....	0	3	1
Kansas City.....	0	1					

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DENGUE.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas:		
San Antonio.....	2	.....

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2485.

INFLUENZA.

City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Oct. 6, 1923.
	Week ended Oct. 7, 1922.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.			Week ended Oct. 7, 1922.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
Alabama:				Massachusetts—Con.			
Birmingham.....		10		Brookline.....		1	
Mobile.....			1	Fall River.....		1	1
Arkansas:				Greenfield.....	2		
Little Rock.....	3			Lowell.....	1		
California:				Quincy.....		1	1
Eureka.....	1			Michigan:			
Los Angeles.....	2	8		Detroit.....	2		
San Francisco.....	1			Missouri:			
Connecticut:				St. Louis.....		1	1
New Britain.....	5			New Jersey:			
Florida:				Kearny.....		1	1
Tampa.....		2		Newark.....	5	2	
Georgia:				New York:			
Atlanta.....		1		Albany.....	1		
Savannah.....		1		Buffalo.....		1	
Illinois:				Mount Vernon.....		1	1
Champaign.....	1			New York.....	18	12	3
Chicago.....	8	6	1	Ohio:			
Indiana:				Cleveland.....	1		
Kokomo.....			1	Columbus.....			1
Kansas:				Toledo.....			1
Wichita.....	1			Pennsylvania:			
Louisiana:				Philadelphia.....	2		
Eaton Rouge.....	1			Pittsburgh.....			1
New Orleans.....	3	2		Rhode Island:			
Maryland:				Providence.....	2		
Baltimore.....	5			Texas:			
Frederick.....	1			Waco.....			1
Massachusetts:				Wisconsin:			
Boston.....	1			Kenosha.....	1		

LEPROSY.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:		
San Francisco.....	1	.....

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

California:		
San Francisco.....	1	.....
Oregon:		
Portland.....		1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

MALARIA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Georgia:		
Anniston.....	3	.....	Atlanta.....	2	.....
Birmingham.....	28	.....	Augusta.....	2	.....
Dothan.....	2	.....	Savannah.....	1	.....
Montgomery.....	2	.....	Louisiana:		
Tuscaloosa.....	2	.....	New Orleans.....	6	.....
Arkansas:			Maryland:		
Little Rock.....	1	.....	Baltimore.....	3	.....
California:			New Jersey:		
Los Angeles.....	4	.....	Jersey City.....	1	.....
Sacramento.....	2	.....	New York:		
San Diego.....	1	.....	New York.....	2	.....
San Francisco.....	1	.....	Tennessee:		
Florida:			Memphis.....	14	.....
Tampa.....	5	2	Texas:		
			Dallas.....	2	.....

MEASLES.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2485.

PELLAGRA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			New York:		
Mobile.....		1	Schenectady.....		1
Tuscaloosa.....	5	.....	Pennsylvania:		
California:			Philadelphia.....	1	1
Los Angeles.....	1	.....	South Carolina:		
San Francisco.....		1	Columbia.....		2
Georgia:			Texas:		
Atlanta.....		1	Houston.....		1
Savannah.....		1	Virginia:		
Kentucky:			Norfolk.....		1
Lexington.....		1			

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Illinois:		
Birmingham.....	6	1	Alton.....		1
Montgomery.....		1	Chicago.....	105	34
California:			East St. Louis.....		5
Bakersfield.....		1	Oak Park.....		2
Eureka.....	1	.....	Quincy.....		1
Long Beach.....		1	Springfield.....	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	38	19	Indiana:		
Oakland.....		7	East Chicago.....		2
Pasadena.....	1	.....	Hammond.....		1
Sacramento.....		3	Indianapolis.....		3
San Diego.....	4	2	La Fayette.....		1
San Francisco.....	8	2	Terre Haute.....		1
Colorado:			Kansas:		
Denver.....		3	Wichita.....		2
Pueblo.....		1	Kentucky:		
Connecticut:			Lexington.....		2
Bridgeport.....		1	Louisville.....		7
Hartford.....		3	Louisiana:		
New Haven.....		2	New Orleans.....	5	.....
Waterbury.....		4	Maine:		
District of Columbia:			Bangor.....		1
Washington.....		7	Biddeford.....		1
Florida:			Portland.....		3
Tampa.....		1	Maryland:		
Georgia:			Baltimore.....		15
Atlanta.....	6	4	Massachusetts:		
Augusta.....	2	.....	Boston.....		14
Brunswick.....		1	Braintree.....	1	.....
Savannah.....		3	Brookline.....		1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923--Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)--Continued.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts--Continued.			New York--Continued.		
Cambridge.....		2	Olean.....		1
Chelsea.....	2		Poughkeepsie.....	1	
Danvers.....	1		Rochester.....	5	2
Everett.....	1		Schenectady.....	1	
Haverhill.....		2	Syracuse.....		3
Holyoke.....		2	Troy.....		1
Lowell.....	1		Watertown.....		2
Lynn.....	3	2	Yonkers.....		1
Malden.....	1		North Carolina:		
Medford.....		2	Durham.....		1
Newton.....		2	Raleigh.....		1
North Adams.....		2	Winston-Salem.....		1
Plymouth.....	1		Ohio:		
Quincy.....		1	Barberton.....	1	
Salem.....	2		Cincinnati.....		3
Somerville.....		1	Cleveland.....	16	11
Springfield.....	1		Cleveland Heights.....	2	
Michigan:			Columbus.....		2
Ann Arbor.....	1		Dayton.....	1	
Battle Creek.....	1		East Cleveland.....	2	1
Detroit.....	33	30	Hamilton.....		1
Grand Rapids.....	5		Mansfield.....		1
Hamtramck.....		2	Newark.....		1
Highland Park.....		1	Toledo.....		2
Jackson.....	1		Zanesville.....		1
Pontiac.....	1		Pennsylvania:		
Minnesota:			Philadelphia.....	33	21
Duluth.....	2		Pittsburg.....		24
St. Paul.....		5	Rhode Island:		
Missouri:			Newport.....		2
Kansas City.....	10	6	Pawtucket.....		2
St. Joseph.....		1	Providence.....		3
Montana:			South Carolina:		
Missoula.....		1	Charleston.....		1
Nebraska:			Columbia.....		1
Lincoln.....		1	Tennessee:		
Omaha.....		2	Memphis.....		7
New Hampshire:			Nashville.....		2
Keene.....		1	Texas:		
New Jersey:			Dallas.....	1	
Atlantic City.....		1	Houston.....		1
Camden.....		1	San Antonio.....		4
Elizabeth.....		1	Waco.....		1
Hoboken.....		1	Utah:		
Jersey City.....	3		Salt Lake City.....		1
Montclair.....	1		Vermont:		
Newark.....	21	5	Burlington.....		2
Passaic.....		2	Virginia:		
Paterson.....	4		Lynchburg.....		2
Perth Amboy.....		1	Norfolk.....		4
Trenton.....		1	Petersburg.....		1
New York:			Richmond.....		2
Albany.....	2		West Virginia:		
Amsterdam.....	2		Charleston.....		2
Buffalo.....	15	9	Clarksburg.....		1
Cohoes.....		1	Huntington.....		2
Elmira.....	1		Parkersburg.....		1
Hornell.....		1	Wheeling.....		2
Ithaca.....	1		Wisconsin:		
Jamestown.....		1	Jadenville.....		1
Lackawanna.....	3		Kenosha.....		1
Mount Vernon.....		1	Milwaukee.....	2	
New York.....	102	91	Racine.....		1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.		City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Missouri:			
Long Beach.....	0	1		St. Joseph.....	0	1	1
Los Angeles.....	0	8	1	Montana:			
Sacramento.....	0	2		Billings.....	0	1	
Connecticut:				Nebraska:			
New London.....	0		1	Omaha.....	0	1	
Waterbury.....	0	1		New Jersey:			
District of Columbia:				Jersey City.....	0	1	
Washington.....	0	4		Kearny.....	0	2	
Illinois:				Newark.....	0	4	
Chicago.....	3	6		New York:			
Decatur.....	0		1	Buffalo.....	0	1	
Elgin.....	0	1		Mount Vernon.....	0	1	
Indiana:				New York.....	9	24	1
Gary.....	0	1		Peekskill.....	0	1	
Kansas:				Rochester.....	0	1	
Topeka.....	0	1		Syracuse.....	0	1	
Massachusetts:				Ohio:			
Boston.....	1	4		Hamilton.....	0		1
Lowell.....	0	3	1	Pennsylvania:			
Newton.....	0	1		Philadelphia.....	0	2	
Westfield.....	0	1		Pittsburgh.....	0	2	
Michigan:				Washington:			
Grand Rapids.....	0	1		Seattle.....	0	2	
Minnesota:				West Virginia:			
Duluth.....	0	1		Clarksburg.....	0	1	
Minneapolis.....	0	1					
Rochester.....	0	1					

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City.	Cases.	City.	Cases.
California:		New Jersey:	
Los Angeles.....	3	Bloomfield.....	1
Kentucky:		North Carolina:	
Owensboro.....	1	Raleigh.....	1
Massachusetts:		Tennessee:	
Arlington.....	2	Memphis.....	1
Missouri:		Texas:	
Kansas City.....	2	Dallas.....	2

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2485.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				New York:			
Birmingham.....	0	1		New York.....	0	1	
California:				Peekskill.....		1	
Los Angeles.....	0	7		North Dakota:			
San Diego.....	0	1		Grand Forks.....	0	1	
Georgia:				Ohio:			
Atlanta.....	1	4		Cambridge.....		1	
Macon.....	0	1		Chillicothe.....	0	1	
Illinois:				Cleveland.....	1	1	
Chicago.....	0	1		Columbus.....	0	1	
Peoria.....	0		1	Mansfield.....	0	1	
Indiana:				Steubenville.....	0	1	
Gary.....	0	1		Oregon:			
Indianapolis.....	2	1		Portland.....	2	2	
Muncie.....	0	4		Pennsylvania:			
South Bend.....	0	1		Chester.....	0	1	
Iowa:				Philadelphia.....	0	5	
Clinton.....	0	1		Pittsburgh.....	0	1	
Maryland:				Vermont:			
Baltimore.....	0	1		Burlington.....	0	5	
Michigan:				Washington:			
Detroit.....	2	3		Seattle.....	2	1	
Grand Rapids.....	0	4		Wisconsin:			
Highland Park.....	0	1		Milwaukee.....	1	17	
Holland.....	0	10		Racine.....	0	1	
Muskegon.....	0	2					
Minnesota:							
Duluth.....	0	5					
St. Paul.....	5	30					

TETANUS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois:			New York:		
Chicago.....	1	1	New York.....	1	1
Massachusetts:			Schenectady.....		1
Lowell.....	1	1	South Carolina:		
Missouri:			Columbia.....		1
Kansas City.....	1	1	Texas:		
St. Joseph.....		1	Houston.....		1
Nebraska:					
Omaha.....	1	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 2492; also Current State summaries, p. 2481.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.		City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Oct. 6, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				New Jersey—Continued.			
Birmingham.....	4	4		Jersey City.....	1	1	
Dothan.....		1		Long Branch.....	0		1
Mobile.....	0		3	Newark.....	5	2	
Arkansas:				Perth Amboy.....	0	1	
Little Rock.....	1	1		New Mexico:			
California:				Albuquerque.....	6	6	1
Eureka.....	0		1	New York:			
Los Angeles.....	2	7		Albany.....	1	4	
Oakland.....	1	1		Amsterdam.....		1	
Pasadena.....	0	2		Buffalo.....	1	1	1
San Francisco.....	3	2		Jamesstown.....	0		1
Colorado:				New York.....	44	34	
Denver.....	4	8	2	Rochester.....	3	2	
Pueblo.....	2	1		Schenectady.....	0	1	
Trinidad.....	0	2		Syracuse.....	3	3	
Connecticut:				Watertown.....	0	2	
Danbury.....	0	1		North Carolina:			
Hartford.....	3	2		Greensboro.....	0	1	
New Haven.....	2	8	2	Winston-Salem.....	1	4	
District of Columbia:				Ohio:			
Washington.....	9	1	1	Cambridge.....	1	2	
Georgia:				Cincinnati.....	3	1	1
Atlanta.....	2	3	2	Dayton.....	1	1	
Lagrange.....		2		Hamilton.....	0	1	
Savannah.....	0	4		Lorain.....	0	3	
Illinois:				Mansfield.....	0	4	
Aurora.....	0	1		New Philadelphia.....	0	3	
Chicago.....	11	5		Toledo.....	3	1	1
Evanston.....	0	1		Oklahoma:			
Kewanee.....	0	1		Oklaoma.....	1	1	
Peoria.....	0	1		Tulsa.....	0	1	
Quincy.....	0	2		Oregon:			
Springfield.....	1	1		Portland.....	2	2	
Indiana:				Pennsylvania:			
Indianapolis.....	2	2		Carlisle.....	0	1	
Kokomo.....	1	1		Chambersburg.....	0	1	
Mishawaka.....	0	2	1	Chester.....	1	1	
Terre Haute.....	0	2		Connellsville.....	0	1	
Iowa:				Jennette.....	0	1	
Sioux City.....	0	1		Johnstown.....	1	2	
Kansas:				Lancaster.....	0	1	
Fort Scott.....	0	1	1	New Kensington.....	0	1	
Kansas City.....	1	7		Philadelphia.....	19	10	
Lawrence.....	0	1		Pittsburgh.....	7	2	
Parsons.....	0	1		Sharon.....	0	1	
Kentucky:				York.....	1	1	
Covington.....	0	3		Rhode Island:			
Louisville.....	6	5		Cranston.....	0	1	
Owensboro.....	2	1		South Carolina:			
Louisiana:				Charleston.....	1	1	
New Orleans.....	3	4		Columbia.....	1	2	
Maryland:				Greenville.....	0	1	
Baltimore.....	15	6	3	Tennessee:			
Massachusetts:				Chattanooga.....	0	1	
Boston.....	8	10		Memphis.....	2	5	2
Cambridge.....	0	1		Texas:			
Chelsea.....	0	1		Galveston.....	0	1	
Fall River.....	4	2		San Antonio.....		1	
Lowell.....	1	2		Virginia:			
Michigan:				Petersburg.....	1	1	
Detroit.....	8	5	1	Richmond.....	1	1	
Grand Rapids.....	1	1		Washington:			
Highland Park.....	0	2		Seattle.....	2	3	
Muskegon.....	2	1		Tacoma.....	1	1	
Minnesota:				West Virginia:			
Minneapolis.....	2	1	1	Bluefield.....	1		1
St. Paul.....	3	1	1	Charleston.....	1	1	
Missouri:				Clarksburg.....	0	1	
Kansas City.....	3	5		Fairmont.....	0	1	
St. Louis.....	7	5		Huntington.....	1	2	
Montana:				Martinsburg.....	0	1	
Missoula.....	0		1	Wheeling.....	2	1	
New Jersey:				Wisconsin:			
Camden.....	2	3		Appleton.....	0	1	
Elizabeth.....	0	1		Milwaukee.....	2	2	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Georgia:		
Savannah.....	1	.....
New York:		
New York.....	2	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:										
Anniston.....	17,734	4	4						2	.....
Birmingham.....	178,806	40	16	2	3	1	5		5	3
Dothan.....	10,034	1			15		1		1	.....
Mobile.....	60,777	25	3				1		1	1
Montgomery.....	43,461	8	2		1					.....
Tuscaloosa.....	11,996		4				3			.....
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith.....	28,870		1		1					.....
Little Rock.....	65,142		3							.....
North Little Rock.....	14,018		1		1					.....
California:										
Alameda.....	28,806	2	1		11		1		1	.....
Bakersfield.....	18,638	9	2				3			1
Eureka.....	12,923	5	2		19		1		5	.....
Glendale.....	13,536	10								.....
Long Beach.....	55,593	26	3		1		2		2	1
Los Angeles.....	576,673	180	71	3	5		9		65	21
Oakland.....	216,261	58	19	1	2		7		12	5
Pasadena.....	45,354	5	1		2		5		1	.....
Richmond.....	16,843	3	1							.....
Riverside.....	19,341	3	1		10		1			.....
Sacramento.....	65,908	16	3				4		1	3
San Bernardino.....	18,721	6					3			.....
San Diego.....	74,683	21	1				1		1	.....
San Francisco.....	506,676	120	30	2	94	2	1		21	12
Santa Ana.....	15,485	6	1		1				1	.....
Santa Barbara.....	19,441	3								.....
Santa Cruz.....	10,917	4					1			.....
Stockton.....	40,296	11	2				6			.....
Colorado:										
Denver.....	256,491	60	29	3	1		13			11
Pueblo.....	43,050	12	5	2					4	.....
Trinidad.....	10,906		2							.....
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport.....	143,555	33	8				3		5	2
Bristol.....	20,620	4	3		1					.....
Danbury (town).....	22,325	8								.....
Fairfield (town).....	11,475	2							1	.....
Hartford.....	138,036	24	6				3			4
Milford (town).....	10,193	1								.....
New Haven.....	162,537	48	2	2			6		6	2
New London.....	25,688	5							1	.....
Norwalk.....	27,743	8								.....
Waterbury.....	91,715	21	4		1		7			1
District of Columbia:										
Washington.....	437,571	120	12	2	2		7		27	13
Florida:										
St. Petersburg.....	14,237	3			3				1	.....
Tampa.....	51,698	18	1		2				1	1
Georgia:										
Albany.....	11,555								1	.....
Atlanta.....	200,616	48	9		3		6		7	2
Augusta.....	52,548	22	3		2		1		1	1
Brunswick.....	14,413	3	1		1					.....
Macon.....	52,995		4						4	.....
Rome.....	13,252		2							.....
Savannah.....	83,252	24	2				1		2	.....
Idaho:										
Boise.....	21,393	2								.....

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Illinois:											
Alton.....	24,682	6	2	1	2		1				
Aurora.....	36,397	10	3								
Bloomington.....	28,725	6			1		4				
Centralia.....	12,491	5	1								
Chicago.....	2,701,705	541	165	5	6	1	33	1	239	34	
Cicero.....	44,995	5	4				1				
Decatur.....	43,818	8					3		6		
East St. Louis.....	66,767	24	1				1		3	2	
Elgin.....	27,454	10			1						
Evanston.....	37,234	5	1		1				1		
Freeport.....	19,669	5					1				
Galesburg.....	23,834	8									
Jacksonville.....	15,713	6					2		1	1	
Kewanee.....	16,026	5	2		1						
La Salle.....	13,050						1				
Oak Park.....	39,858	11	1				1			1	
Peoria.....	76,121	21					1				
Quincy.....	25,978	8					3	1			
Rock Island.....	25,177	4	1		1					1	
Rockford.....	65,651	14	2	1						2	
Springfield.....	59,183	16	2		2				2		
Urbana.....	10,244	1	1				1				
Indiana:											
Anderson.....	29,767	5	1				1		1		
Crawfordsville.....	10,139		1								
East Chicago.....	25,967	10	1								
Elwood.....	10,790	1			13						
Frankfort.....	11,585	2	1		1						
Gary.....	55,378	13	1		1		3				
Hammond.....	36,064	8		1							
Huntington.....	14,000	2									
Indianapolis.....	314,194	67	31		1		4		4	6	
Kokomo.....	30,067	9	12		1		1			1	
La Fayette.....	22,486	7							1		
Logansport.....	21,626	7	3								
Michigan City.....	19,457	2									
Mishawaka.....	15,155	5					2				
Muncie.....	36,524	15	1	1	1				2	2	
Newcastle.....	14,458		2								
South Bend.....	70,983	14	6				2		1		
Terre Haute.....	60,083	7	2				2				
Iowa:											
Burlington.....	24,057	8									
Cedar Rapids.....	45,566		1				3				
Clinton.....	24,151		3								
Davenport.....	56,727		6		1						
Des Moines.....	126,468		6				4				
Iowa City.....	11,267						1				
Marshalltown.....	15,731						1				
Muscatine.....	16,668	5	1								
Ottumwa.....	23,003						1				
Sioux City.....	71,227		3		18		4				
Waterloo.....	36,230						4				
Kansas:											
Atchison.....	12,630				13		2		4		
Coffeyville.....	13,452	3					1				
Fort Scott.....	10,693	3		1							
Kansas City.....	101,177		4		5		8		12		
Lawrence.....	12,456	2									
Parsons.....	16,028						1				
Topeka.....	50,022	7	2				1		3		
Wichita.....	72,217	24	1				2		3	1	
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	57,121	12	1				1		1	1	
Henderson.....	12,169	6								2	
Lexington.....	41,534	21	2								
Louisville.....	234,891	70	8		1		1		6	5	
Owensboro.....	17,424		2				1				
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	387,219		11		3		5		18		
Maine:											
Auburn.....	16,985	6									
Bangor.....	25,973				1		1				

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maine—Continued.										
Biddeford.....	18,008	5			1					
Lewiston.....	31,791	9					2			
Portland.....	69,272	13	4				1			
Sanford (town).....	10,691	0								
Waterville.....	13,351		1							
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	733,826	194	24	3	5		18		39	10
Cumberland.....	29,837	9							1	
Frederick.....	11,066	6	2				1		1	
Massachusetts:										
Adams (town).....	12,967	2	1		1				1	
Amesbury (town).....	10,036	1								
Arlington (town).....	18,665	2	3							
Attleboro.....	19,731	1								
Belmont (town).....	10,749	0								
Beverly.....	22,561	5					1			
Boston.....	748,060	200	46	4	9		35		45	11
Brockton.....	66,254	9	4		1					
Brookline.....	37,748	10					2		1	1
Cambridge.....	109,694	27	4				4		3	3
Chelsea.....	43,184	8					3		3	
Chicopee.....	36,214	3	1							
Clinton.....	12,979	3								
Danvers.....	11,108		1	1					3	
Dedham.....	10,792	2								
Easthampton.....	11,261				1					
Everett.....	40,120	2					1		2	
Fall River.....	120,485	18	4				3		6	
Frammingham.....	17,033	4					2			
Gardner.....	16,971	4			1		1		2	1
Greenfield.....	15,462	3							1	
Haverhill.....	53,884	9	1		1		3		2	
Holyoke.....	60,203	14	5						1	
Lawrence.....	94,270	17	3	1					2	1
Leominster.....	19,744						1		3	
Lowell.....	112,759	31	2				3		2	2
Lynn.....	99,148	22	2				1		2	
Malden.....	49,103	14	2		1		1		4	1
Medford.....	39,038	9	5						1	2
Melrose.....	18,204	4								
Methuen.....	15,189	4			1					
New Bedford.....	121,217	30	2				2		5	2
Newburyport.....	15,618	8								
Newton.....	46,054	9	2							
North Adams.....	22,282	9	3		3					
Northampton.....	21,951	8					1		1	1
Northbridge.....	10,174	1								
Peabody.....	19,552	2	1				1			
Pittsfield.....	41,763	12	2	2	6				2	
Plymouth.....	13,045	2								1
Quincy.....	47,876	10	2		1		1		2	
Salem.....	42,529	1	4	1			5		1	
Somerville.....	93,091	19	3		2	1	4		3	
Southbridge.....	14,245	2			6		1			
Springfield.....	129,614	34	4	2	1		1		2	1
Taunton.....	37,137	9								1
Watertown.....	21,457	1			13		3			
Westfield.....	18,604	6					1		1	1
Winchester.....	10,485	9	1				1			
Winthrop.....	15,455	1								
Woburn.....	16,574	3								
Worcester.....	179,754	26	21	2			10			3
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	19,516	8	1							
Battle Creek.....	36,161	1					8		3	1
Benton Harbor.....	12,233	8			1				2	1
Detroit.....	993,678	235	32	2	12	2	30		33	17
Grand Rapids.....	137,634	21	2		1		6		5	
Hamtramck.....	48,615	7								
Highland Park.....	46,499	5	3		1		1		1	
Holland.....	12,183		4				4			1
Jackson.....	48,374	11								
Kalamazoo.....	48,487	20	7				5		2	1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Michigan—Continued.										
Marquette.....	12,718	4	1		38					
Muskegon.....	36,570	8	4				8			
Pontiac.....	34,273	11	8		1		2			
Port Huron.....	25,944	6			1		1			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,096	4			3		1		1	
Minnesota:										
Duluth.....	98,917	12	7		1		9		6	
Hibbing.....	15,089	4					7			1
Minneapolis.....	380,582	74	28	2		1	33		8	3
Rochester.....	13,722	11	1		1					1
St. Cloud.....	15,873		1				4			
St. Paul.....	234,698	41	24	1	9		14		6	1
Virginia.....	14,022		1				3			
Winona.....	19,143	2								
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau.....	10,252	4	7				1			
Independence.....	11,686		2				4			
Joplin.....	29,902		1							
Kansas City.....	324,410	66	14		1		17		5	3
St. Joseph.....	77,939	20	1		1		2			
St. Louis.....	772,897	171	36	1	1		31	1	38	12
Montana:										
Anaconda.....	11,668	0			75					
Billings.....	15,100	2			3					
Great Falls.....	24,121	4	4		2				1	
Helena.....	12,037	6	10							
Missoula.....	12,668	10								
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	54,948	9	8				2			
Omaha.....	191,601	45	18	4	5		5			5
Nevada:										
Reno.....	12,016	2					2			
New Hampshire:										
Concord.....	22,167	5			8		1			1
Dover.....	13,029	5	4							
Keene.....	11,210	4			43		1			
Nashua.....	28,379	9								1
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park.....	12,400	4	1							
Atlantic City.....	50,707	11	1						3	
Bayonne.....	76,754		2						1	
Bloomfield.....	22,019	0			1		2			
Camden.....	116,309	33	4						2	
Clifton.....	26,470	4	6						2	1
Elizabeth.....	95,783		4	1	1				3	
Garfield.....	19,381	5								
Hoboken.....	68,166	12	1						7	
Jersey City.....	298,103		4		3		1		11	
Kearny.....	26,724	6	2							
Long Branch.....	13,521	5								1
Montclair.....	28,810	2							1	
Morristown.....	12,548	2								
Newark.....	414,524	88	7		3		4		20	8
Orange.....	33,268	4	1						1	
Passaic.....	63,841	16	4				2		1	
Paterson.....	135,875		6		2		2		7	
Perth Amboy.....	41,707	6							2	1
Phillipsburg.....	16,923	4								
Plainfield.....	27,700	3			37					
Summit.....	10,174	2								
Trenton.....	119,289	29	1		2		2		7	4
West Hoboken.....	40,074	4	1							
West New York.....	29,926	1	1							
West Orange.....	15,573	1							3	
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15,157	5	1				1		6	3
New York:										
Albany.....	113,344		5				16		6	
Amsterdam.....	33,524	3	4		2		2			
Buffalo.....	506,775	105	11	1	2		11		11	8
Cohoes.....	22,987	3	2		4		1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
Elmira.....	45,393	12								
Geneva.....	14,648	4								
Glens Falls.....	16,638	2								
Hornell.....	15,025	2					1			
Hudson.....	11,745	1	1							
Ithaca.....	17,004	7	1		2				2	1
Jamestown.....	38,917	11			4		3			1
Lackawanna.....	17,918	4	3		1					
Little Falls.....	13,029	2								
Lockport.....	21,308	6			8		2			
Middletown.....	18,420								1	
Mount Vernon.....	42,726	9	1							
New York.....	5,620,048	1,125	121	6	38	1	26	1	126	173
Newburgh.....	30,366	10			1					1
Niagara Falls.....	50,760	11	1				5		1	
North Tonawanda.....	15,482	1					1			
Olean.....	20,506	6					1		1	
Peekskill.....	15,868	9								1
Poughkeepsie.....	35,000	4	3						1	1
Rochester.....	295,750	44	3						29	2
Rome.....	26,341	7			2					
Saratoga Springs.....	13,181	1	3							
Schenectady.....	88,723	17	8	1	17		1		1	1
Syracuse.....	171,717	28	11		20		4		2	1
Troy.....	72,013	20			9				4	1
Watertown.....	31,255	16			3					1
White Plains.....	21,031	6								
Yonkers.....	100,176	15	7				4			
North Carolina:										
Durham.....	21,719	6	3							
Greensboro.....	43,525	10	6		1		3			
Raleigh.....	24,418	10	11		1		3			
Rocky Mount.....	12,742	5		1						
Salisbury.....	13,884	1								
Wilmington.....	33,372	10	1				1			
Winston-Salem.....	48,395	14	6		2		3		3	3
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	21,961	4								
Grand Forks.....	14,010						6			
Ohio:										
Akron.....	208,435	32	10		1		5			
Ashtabula.....	22,082	6	2	1						1
Barberton.....	18,811	3	2				2		3	
Bucyrus.....	10,425	1					1			
Cambridge.....	13,104	4	3				1			
Chillicothe.....	15,831	3	3		2					
Cincinnati.....	401,247	102	9				14	2	13	
Cleveland.....	706,841	126	41	3	1		28		32	7
Cleveland Heights.....	15,236				1				2	
Columbus.....	237,031	63	25	1			4		5	2
Dayton.....	152,559	27	9				9		1	
East Cleveland.....	27,292	4								
East Youngstown.....	11,237	4				1				
Findlay.....	17,021	5								
Fremont.....	12,468	1	1							
Hamilton.....	39,675	12								
Lancaster.....	14,706	7					1			
Lima.....	41,326	10					1	1		
Lorain.....	37,295		8				2			
Mansfield.....	27,824	5	1				1		1	3
Martins Ferry.....	11,634	4								
Middletown.....	23,594	4	1							
New Philadelphia.....	10,718						1			
Newark.....	26,718	3	6				2			
Niles.....	13,080	2	1							
Piqua.....	15,044	7					1			1
Salem.....	10,365	5	1						1	
Sandusky.....	22,897	3								
Springfield.....	60,840	11	1				1			
Steuenville.....	28,508	8	3						1	
Toledo.....	243,164	55	24	5	3		15	1		5
Zanesville.....	29,569	11	1				4			

Pulmonary only.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma.....	91,295	22	2				4			1
Tulsa.....	72,075		1							
Oregon:										
Portland.....	258,288	50	17		34		5		3	2
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown.....	73,502		2		1		1		1	
Altoona.....	60,331		2				1			
Berwick.....	12,181		1							
Bethlehem.....	50,358		5							
Bradock.....	20,879		4						1	
Butler.....	23,778		3				4			
Canonsburg.....	10,632		3							
Carnegie.....	11,516						2			
Chester.....	58,030								6	
Coatesville.....	14,515									
Connellsville.....	13,804		1				1			
Donora.....	14,131		1				1			
Duquesne.....	19,001		1				2			
Easton.....	33,813									
Erie.....	93,372		3		6		11		9	
Farrell.....	15,586		18				1		1	
Greensburg.....	15,033		5							
Harrisburg.....	75,917		3				2			
Hazelton.....	32,277						1			
Homestead.....	20,452		6							
Jeannette.....	10,627		2							
Johnstown.....	67,327		7				3			
Lancaster.....	53,150		5				4			
McKee's Rocks.....	16,713						1			
McKeesport.....	46,781		3							
Monessen.....	18,179		3							
New Castle.....	44,938		4							
Norristown.....	32,319		2							
North Braddock.....	14,928		1				1			
Oil City.....	21,274						2			
Philadelphia.....	1,823,779	376	48		3		15		80	23
Pittsburgh.....	588,343	147	30	1	4		27	3	16	9
Plymouth.....	16,500		2				2			
Reading.....	107,784		1							
Scranton.....	137,783		1		1				1	
Sharon.....	21,747						1			
Shenandoah.....	24,726		1							
Steelton.....	13,428		4							
Sunbury.....	15,721				1		1			
Swissvale.....	10,908		4				3			
Tamaqua.....	12,363				6					
Uniontown.....	15,692		2							
Warren.....	14,272						3			
Washington.....	21,480				2					
Wilkes-Barre.....	73,833									
Wilkesburg.....	24,403		4				2		1	
Williamsport.....	36,198				21		1			
York.....	47,512				1		2		3	
Rhode Island:										
Cranston.....	29,407	0								
Cumberland (town).....	10,077	0					1			
Newport.....	30,255	8								3
Pawtucket.....	64,248	12					1			1
Providence.....	237,595	46	6	1	1		4	1		5
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	67,957	22	2	1	2		1			3
Columbia.....	37,524	22			1					2
Greenville.....	23,127	2	1		2					1
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls.....	25,202	2								
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga.....	57,895	2	5	2						
Knoxville.....	77,818		2				2			
Memphis.....	162,351	68	4		1		3		8	2
Nashville.....	118,342	35	1				4		6	3
Texas:										
Baumont.....	40,422	8	2	1			4			
Corpus Christi.....	10,522	3								

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANADA.

Scarlet Fever—Cochrane, Ontario.

During the week ended October 6, 1923, an epidemic of scarlet fever, with a total of 14 cases, was unofficially reported in the town of Cochrane, Ontario, Canada.

GERMANY.

Vital Statistics—Bremen—August 1-31, 1923.

During the month of August, 1923, 404 births (not including 11 stillbirths) and 215 deaths were reported in Bremen, Germany, population (estimated) 280,000. The ratio of stillbirths to live births was 1:45 for legitimate and 1:13 for illegitimate births. Among the causes of death were the following: Gastroenteritis (under 1 year), 3; measles (and German measles), 4; influenza, 3; pneumonia, 18; tuberculosis, 34; whooping cough, 2.

HAWAII.

Plague—Honokaa.

One fatal case of pneumonic plague was reported at Honokaa, Hawaii, September 21, 1923, in the same locality in which several plague-infected rodents have recently been found.

INDO-CHINA.

Cholera—Plague—Smallpox—February, 1923.

During the month of February, 1923, cholera, plague, and smallpox were reported in Indo-China as follows:¹

Disease.	February, 1923.		February, 1922.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	11	7	153	128
Plague.....	127	121	112	85
Smallpox.....	236	73	85	19

¹ For distribution according to Provinces, see pp. 2501, 2502.

Dysentery—Influenza—Leprosy.

During the month of February, 1923, 161 cases of dysentery (native); 19 cases, with 39 deaths, of influenza (native); and 3 cases of leprosy (native) were reported in Indo-China.

JAMAICA.**Smallpox (Reported as Alastrim).**

During the week ended September 29, 1923, 69 new cases of smallpox (alastrim) were reported in the island of Jamaica. None was reported for the parish of Kingston.

Typhoid Fever—Kingston and Vicinity.

During the same period there were reported at Kingston 7 cases of typhoid fever, and in the surrounding country 6 cases.

MEXICO.**Malaria—Manzanillo.**

During the week ended October 9, 1923, 3 deaths from malaria were reported at Manzanillo, Mexico.

MOROCCO.**Plague—Melilla.**

During the period August 31–September 6, 1923, 4 cases of bubonic plague were reported in the camp of Dar-Quebdani, zone of Melilla, in the northeastern part of Spanish Morocco. The cases occurred in soldiers of the garrison and in a trader in the locality.

POLAND.**Communicable Diseases—July 29–August 4, 1923.**

During the week ended August 4, 1923, communicable diseases were reported in Poland as follows:

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Districts with greatest number of deaths.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	7	4	Former Russian Poland.
Diphtheria.....	47	3	Do.
Measles.....	121	12	Lodz City.
Scarlet fever.....	159	21	Tarnopol.
Smallpox.....	4	.....	.....
Tuberculosis.....	139	159	Warsaw City.
Typhoid fever.....	200	18	Lodz.
Typhus fever.....	50	9	Lublin and Warsaw.
Typhus fever (recurrent).....	12	.....	.....
Whooping cough.....	72	6	Stanislawow.

Dysentery—Malaria.

During the same period 215 cases of dysentery, with 14 deaths, and 149 cases of malaria were reported in Poland.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended October 26, 1923.¹**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Foochow.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....			Present. Natives.
Shanghai.....	Sept. 3-16.....		12	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 9-15.....	1		
Calcutta.....	Sept. 2-8.....	10	10	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Annam.....	Feb. 1-28.....			Epidemic.
Cochin China.....	do.....	11	7	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 2-8.....	2	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Sept. 2-15.....		5	Endemic.
Foochow.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....			
Hongkong.....	do.....	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombô.....	Sept. 2-8.....	7	2	
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Sept. 21.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 9-15.....	13	10	
Karachi.....	do.....	7	10	
Madras Presidency.....	Sept. 2-15.....	857	543	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 2-8.....	23	20	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Annam.....	Feb. 1-28.....	27	21	
Cambodia.....	do.....	99	99	
Cochin China.....	do.....	1	1	
Morocco:				
Melilla.....				Aug. 31-Sept. 6, 1923: Cases, 4. In garrison of Dar-Quebdani.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1....	1	1	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 1-10.....	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 16-22.....		1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Sept. 16-22.....	1		
Austria:				
Vienna.....	July 29-Aug. 4....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 2-8.....	3		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 9-22.....	4	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Sept. 2-15.....			Present. Endemic.
Chungking.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 8.....			
Foochow.....	do.....			Present.
Harbin.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2....	3		
Hongkong.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1....	4	3	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	June 25-July 1....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Nottingham.....	Sept. 9-22.....	2		

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended October 26, 1923—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 9-15.....	3	1	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 2-8.....	2	1	
Madras.....	Sept. 2-15.....	15	2	
Rangoon.....	do.....	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Annam.....	Feb. 1-28.....	7		
Cambodge.....	do.....	31	11	
Cochin China.....	do.....	138	49	
Laos.....	do.....			A few cases.
Tonkin.....	do.....	60	13	
Jamaica.....				Sept. 23-29, 1923: Cases, 69.
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Sept. 2-15.....	10		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Poland.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	4		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 1.....	94	57	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Sept. 23-29.....	5	1	
Switzerland:				
Berne.....	Sept. 16-22.....	2		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	do.....	1		

TYPHUS FEVER.

China				Sept. 30-Oct. 6, 1923: Deaths, 2. Endemic.
Chungking.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 8.....			
Harbin.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 10-16.....	2		
Cairo.....	June 25-July 1.....	5	3	
Germany:				
Coblenz.....	Sept. 16-22.....	2		
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1		
Italy:				
Turin.....	Sept. 24-30.....	10	1	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Sept. 2-8.....	16		Including municipalities in Federal districts.
Poland.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	50	9	July 29-Aug. 4, 1923: Recurrent typhus; cases, 12.
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....				Sept. 16-22, 1923: Paratyphus fever, 5 cases.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 2-22.....	3	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 2-8.....	2	1	

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923.¹**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....	1		
Foochow.....	July 29-Aug. 25.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 2.....	2	28	Cases, foreign; deaths, native.
Do.....	Aug. 28.....			Reported moderately prevalent.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 19,470; deaths, 14,608. July 1-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 7,500; deaths, 4,200.
Bombay	June 3-30.	34	23	
Do.	July 1-Sept. 8.	128	75	Aug. 5-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 41; deaths, 23.
Calcutta	May 6-June 30.	371	300	
Do.	July 8-Sept. 1.	183	137	
Madras	June 3-30.	2		
Do.	July 1-Sept. 1.	15	6	
Rangoon	May 13-June 30.	18	15	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 25.	34	31	
Indo-China				Oct. 1-31, 1922: Cases, 92; deaths, 53. Preceding month: Cases, 24; deaths, 14. October, 1921: Cases, 100; deaths, 61. Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 161; deaths, 59 (native); European, 1 case.
City—				
Saigon	May 20-June 30.	12	11	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do.	July 1-28.	13	12	Do.
Province—				
Annam	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.	179	66	
Cambodge	do.	47	27	
Cochin-China	do.	51	33	
Do.	Jan. 1-31.	8	1	
Tonkin	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.	1		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bassorah	Aug. 6-18.	166	74	Aug. 21, 1923: Present. Port declared infected since Aug. 6, 1923.
Philippine Islands:				
City—				
Manila	June 10-16.	2	1	Death in foreign case from Ching-kang, China.
Province—				
Bulacan	May 17-23.	1		
Capiz	May 27-June 2.	1	1	
Cebu	Apr. 8-21.	1	1	
Cotabato	Apr. 8-14.	1	1	
Laguna	May 6-June 9.	2	1	
Mindoro	Aug. 5-11.	2	2	
Mountain	Mar. 25-31.	1	1	
Occidental Negros	July 22-28.	1	1	
Pangasinan	June 24-30.	2	2	
Russia (Soviet).				Jan. 1-May 15, 1923: Cases 10.
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 13-June 30.	10	11	
Do.	July 1-21.	4	2	

PLAGUE

Algeria:				
Algiers	Aug. 11-20.	2	1	Actual dates of occurrence, Aug. 16 and 17, 1923.
St. Eugène	Aug. 1-20.	2	2	Locality 5 miles north of Algiers.
Australia:				
Sydney	June 30.	1	1	
Azores:				
St. Michael Island	May 6-26.	12	5	In one locality.
Brazil:				
Porto Alegre				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1923: Deaths, 19.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Kisumu	June 10-16.	2	1	
Do.	Aug. 5-11.		1	
Tanganyika	May 6-June 2.	3	3	Territory.
Do.	July 5-21.	20	12	
Uganda	Apr. 1-30.	7	5	
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas	June 7.	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 6-June 30.....	18	19	Plague rats, 38.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	46	40	Plague rats, 19. One plague-infected cat.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 13-June 25.....		10	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....		10	
Foochow.....	May 27-June 23.....			Present.
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 25.....			Reported as endemic.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	63	40	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	27	32	
Manchuria— Yakoshih.....	May 31.....	1	1	Station on Eastern Chinese Railway. Occurring in tarabagan (marmot) hunter. Bubonic.
Nanking.....	June 17-30.....			Rodent plague present.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....			Do.
Ecuador:				
Guamote.....	Aug. 1-15.....	9	2	Country district.
Guayaquil.....	July 1-15.....	2	2	May 16-June 30, 1923: Rats examined, 13,800; found infected, 39. July 1-Aug. 31, 1923: Rats examined, 32,960; found infected, 30.
Santa Ana (Manabi).....	July 16-Aug. 15.....	7	3	Jan. 1-June 21, 1923: Cases, 1,051; deaths, 548. May 1-29: Cases, 345. Jan. 1-June 24, 1923: Cases, 1,069. Jan. 1-Aug. 23, 1923: Cases, 1,319; deaths, 643. July 23-29, 1923: Cases, 47.
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-June 21, 1923: Cases, 1,051; deaths, 548. May 1-29: Cases, 345. Jan. 1-June 24, 1923: Cases, 1,069. Jan. 1-Aug. 23, 1923: Cases, 1,319; deaths, 643. July 23-29, 1923: Cases, 47.
City—				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 7-June 24.....	35	15	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 14.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 20.....	12	2	
Port Said.....	Jan. 7-June 24.....	24	12	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 13.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 9.....	24	3	
Suez.....	Mar. 2-June 15.....	12	7	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 3.
Do.....	July 16-Aug. 23.....	7	1	
Province—				
Assiout.....	May 1-29.....	64		Deaths not reported.
Benisouef.....	do.....	7		Do.
Fayoum.....	do.....	14		Do.
Garbieh.....	do.....	2		Do.
Geizeh.....	do.....	3		Do.
Girgeh.....	do.....	123		Do.
Keneh.....	do.....	22		Do.
Menoufieh.....	do.....	34		Do.
Minieh.....	do.....	46		Do.
Hawaii:				
Hamakua.....				Plague-infected rats: Pohakea, May 23, 1923, 1 rat; vicinity of Pacific Sugar Co. mill, June 2, 1 rat; Aug. 2, 1 rat at Hamakua Mill Co. plantation. Aug. 16, plague rat found at Kapulena.
Honokaa.....				July 20, 1923: One plague rat; July 30, 2 plague rats; Honokaa Sugar Co. mill and Honokaa village.
India.....				Apr. 29-June 23, 1923: Cases, 5,783; deaths, 4,481. July 1-14, 1923: Cases, 2,400; deaths, 1,650.
Bombay.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	503	411	July 29-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 1,244; deaths, 710.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	21	17	Plague rats, 5.
Calcutta.....	May 6-June 9.....	13	13	
Do.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	1	
Karnachi.....	May 13-June 30.....	110	85	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	84	71	
Madras Presidency.....	May 13-June 30.....	254	141	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	1,691	970	
Rangoon.....	May 6-June 30.....	260	229	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	206	232	
Indo-China.....				Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 245; deaths, 237. Sept. 1-30, 1922: 70 cases; 68 deaths.
City—				
Saigon.....	June 24-30.....	5	5	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1	1	Do.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China—Continued.				
Province—				
Annam.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	40	36	Preceding month, 15 deaths.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20	18	
Cambodge.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	145	145	Preceding month, 51 deaths.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	53	53	
Cochin China.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	4	1	Preceding month, 4 cases, 2 deaths.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	2	
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	May 1-June 30....	335	224	
Java.....				
Province—				May 1-June 30, 1923: Deaths, 912. July 1-31, 1923: Deaths, 460.
Djokjakarta.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		2	
Kedoe.....	June 1-30.....		135	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		122	
Pekalongan.....	June 1-30.....		48	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		66	
Samarang.....	June 1-30.....		143	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		115	
Soerabaya.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Soerakarta.....	do.....		109	May 16, 1923: Epidemic in 5 districts.
Do.....	July 1-31.....		164	
Madagascar.....				
Province—				
Tananarive.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	57	54	Apr. 1-June 15, 1923: Cases, 74; deaths, 71. Bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.
Tananarive.....	Apr. 16-June 30...	21	21	July 16-31, 1923: Cases, 3; deaths, 3. Pneumonic and septicemic.
Do.....	July 1-31.....	2	1	1 pneumonic.
Mauritius Island.....				
Port Louis.....	May 4.....	1		May 4-21, 1923: 2 cases.
Mexico:				
Tampico.....				Apr. 15-21, 1923: 1 plague rat. Aug. 8, 1923: At Dona Cecelia, a suburb of Tampico, 1 plague-infected rat found. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1923, plague-infected rats found, 5.
Palestine:				
Jaffa.....	June 19-July 16...	10	1	Bubonic and septicemic.
Peru.....				
Locality—				May 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 111; deaths, 68. July 1-Aug. 31, 1923: Cases, 31; deaths, 16.
Ayabaca.....	May 16-June 30...	15	13	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	4	2	
Callao.....	May 1-June 30....	5	3	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	2	1	
Canete.....	May 16-June 30...	3	2	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	6	3	
Cerro Azul.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Chiclayo.....	May 1-June 30....	9	2	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	6	4	
Cutervo.....	May 1-15.....	2	1	
Huancabamba.....	May 1-June 30....	34	25	
Huacho.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Huaral.....	June 1-30.....	2	2	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	3	1	
Lima (city).....	May 1-31.....	17	8	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	6	3	
Lima (country).....	May 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	2	1	
Mollendo.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Reque.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	May 1-June 30....	11	3	
Trujillo.....	do.....	2	3	
Russia.....				
Jan. 1-May 15, 1923: Few cases in Far East regions.				
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	July 1-31.....	4	4	Reported to have come from port of Rufisque, Senegal.
Rufisque.....	Aug. 6.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 29-June 30...	31	30	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	8	8	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siberia.....				Sporadic cases of plague reported yearly in localities vicinity of stations Matsievskaya and Borzja, Transbaikai Railway.
Haramhor.....	May 6.....	1	1	Village in zone of endemic tarabagan (marmot) plague, Transbaikai region.
Station No. 83.....				Station on Transbaikai Railway. Marmot plague during recent years.
Soktu.....				Do.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 6-June 30....	6	8	
Do.....	July 22-Aug. 25....	2	2	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	May 12-June 20....	3		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	5	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 19-25.....		1	On Aug. 16, 1923: Two cases reported.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Do.....	Aug. 1-10.....	1		July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 2.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 27-June 2.....		2	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 11.....	7	1	
Azores:				
St. Michael Island.....	July 15-21.....	7		Mild.
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	2	3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1		
Pernambuco.....	May 6-June 16....	5		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	46	4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 13-June 23....	25	3	
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 8....	32	9	
Rio Grande do Sul.....				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1923: Present with some mortality.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa.....	May 20-26.....	1		From vessel from Bombay.
Tanganyika.....	Apr. 29-June 9....	3		Territory.
Do.....	July 1-28.....	27	6	Do.
Uganda—				
Entebe.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Zanzibar.....				July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 7; deaths, 3.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	May 27-June 2.....	1		Infection from Deer Lodge, Mont.
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	May 27-June 30....	33	1	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15....	15	1	
Victoria.....	Aug. 5-25.....	2		
Manitola—				
Winnipeg.....	June 3-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	1		
New Brunswick—				
Kent County.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Ontario.....				June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 13. July 1-Sept. 30, 1923: Cases, 48.
London.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 24-30.....	3		
Do.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	June 10-16.....	1		Varioloid.
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw.....	July 8-14.....	1		
Regina.....	June 24-30.....	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 6-June 2.....	23	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	May 22-June 11.....	.....	3	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 2. July
Do.....	Sept. 1-10.....	.....	1	1-31, 1923: 1 death.
Talcahuano.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	.....	Landed from vessel.
Valparaiso.....	May 7-June 23.....	6	121	June 10-16, 1923: 29 cases reported from 2 districts.
Do.....	July 1-28.....	12	10	July 30, 1923: 25 cases in lazaretto. Aug. 6: 20 cases. Aug. 14: 60 cases present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 13-June 23.....	.....	3	June 19-25, 1923: Present.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	Present.
Antung.....	May 14-20.....	1	.....	.....
Canton.....	.....	.....	.....	June 1-30, 1923: Present. July 1-31, 1923: Present.
Chungking.....	May 13-June 30.....	.....	.....	Present and endemic.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	.....	.....	Do.
Foochow.....	May 13-Aug. 25.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	98	82	.....
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	51	46	.....
Manchuria—				
Dairen.....	May 21-27.....	1	.....	.....
Harbin.....	May 7-June 24.....	5	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1-22.....	3	.....	.....
Mukden.....	May 13-20.....	1	.....	.....
Nanking.....	May 13-June 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	June 24-Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai.....	May 21-June 3.....	4	.....	Foreign.
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 26.....	1	4	Case, foreign: deaths, Chinese.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....	.....
Fusan.....	May 1-June 30.....	4	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1-31.....	22	6	.....
Gensan.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....	.....
Seoul.....	May 1-June 30.....	42	13	.....
Do.....	July 1-31.....	6	7	.....
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	July 8-14.....	.....	2	From Preston.
Czechoslovakia:				
Province—				Jan.-Mar. 1923: Cases, 15. Apr.-June, 1923: Cases, 16; deaths, 4.
Bohemia.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	15	4	.....
Ecuador:				
Alausi.....	July 16-31.....	3	.....	.....
Esmeraldas.....	Aug. 16-31.....	2	.....	.....
Guayaquil.....	May 16-30.....	1	.....	.....
Montecristi (Manabi).....	.....	.....	.....	Present.
Riobamba.....	.....	1	1	.....
Rocafuerte.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Zaruma (El Oro).....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Mar. 12-June 17.....	23	7	.....
Esthonia:				
.....	.....	.....	.....	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 4. Aug. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 2.
Finland:				
.....	.....	.....	.....	May 1-15, 1923: 1 case. July 2-31, 1923: 1 case. Aug. 1-31, 1923: 2 cases.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham.....	June 18-30.....	3	.....	.....
Bristol.....	June 28.....	.....	.....	Present.
Cardiff.....	June 3-30.....	6	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	June 28.....	.....	.....	123 cases reported in hospital, present in rural districts. July 15, 1923: Present. Aug. 9, 1923: 33 cases in isolation hospital; two weeks previously about 250 cases present in hospital.
Do.....	July 12.....	19	.....	Sept. 22, 1923: Additional cases in Middlesex County.
London.....	Sept. 9-15.....	5	.....	May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 211.
Nottingham.....	June 3-9.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 8.....	6	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Sept. 16-22.....	1	.....	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	May 1-31.....	53	.....	.....
Patras.....	Apr. 24-June 15.....	.....	19	.....
Saloniki.....	Apr. 30-May 20.....	2	2	.....
Do.....	June 25-July 8.....	2	3	.....

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Guadeloupe (West Indies).....				July 22-Aug. 4, 1923: Present in epidemic form. (Reported as alastrim.) Aug. 17, 1923: Stated to be officially declared present. Sept. 14-29: Epidemic generally diffused.
Basse Terre.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 29.....			Present.
Pointe à Pitre.....	Aug. 17.....			Estimated from 2,000 to 3,000 cases. Sept. 2-8, 1923: 1,500 cases present; 8 deaths reported.
Hungary.....				July 15-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 28.
India.....				Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 8,112; deaths, 2,933. July 1-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 4,868; deaths, 1,244; Aug. 5-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 8; deaths, 3.
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	298	141	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	54	33	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 9.....	12	9	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	17	13	
Karachi.....	May 13-June 30.....	24	8	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 13-June 23.....	91	16	
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 1.....	37	14	
Rangoon.....	May 6-June 30.....	125	67	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	41	18	
Indo-China.....				Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 234; deaths, 68.
City—				Including 100 surrounding square kilometers.
Saigon.....	May 20-June 30.....	34	23	Do.
Do.....	July 1-28.....	31	18	
Provinces—				
Annam.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Cambodge.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	97	41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	32	6	
Cochin-China.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	125	34	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	93	18	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	32	11	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	Sept. 17-23.....	6		
Turin.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Do.....	July 2-15.....	2		
Jamaica.....				May 27-June 30, 1923: Cases, 226.
Kingston.....	May 27-June 30.....	39		Do.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	43		(Reported as alastrim.)
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 28-June 10.....	2		
Do.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	187	22	
Do.....	July 15-Aug. 18.....	61	8	
Soerakarta.....				July 31, 1923: Epidemic.
West Java—				
Batavia.....	May 5-June 8.....	17	3	Province.
Do.....	June 30-Aug. 10.....	1	1	Do.
Latvia.....				Apr. 1-May 31, 1923: Cases, 8.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	July 8-14.....		1	
Chihuahua.....	June 11-24.....	7		
Guadalajara.....	July 22-Sept. 22.....		10	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 15; deaths, 2.
Mexico City.....	May 19-June 30.....	164		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	164		Do.
Palestine:				
Jaffa.....	June 5-11.....	1		
Persia:				
Tabriz.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		2	District.
Teheran.....	Feb. 22-June 14.....		30	Mar. 22-Apr. 1, 1923: Deaths, 7.
Poland.....				District.
				Apr. 29-June 30, 1923: Cases, 1,861; deaths, 43. July 1-28, 1923: Cases, 14; deaths, 5.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 20-June 30.....	35	3	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	42	10	
Oporto.....	June 10-30.....	6	3	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 22.....	51	27	
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda.....	Apr. 1-21.....		2	
Rhodesia (British Africa):				
Northern Rhodesia.....	May 8-14.....	21	8	
Southern Rhodesia.....	May 3-16.....	4	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	90	53	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 11.....	105	50	Aug. 5-18, 1923: Cases, 77; deaths, 42. Sept. 8, 1923: Reported prevalent.
Sierra Leone:				
Freetown.....	July 16-31.....	1		Landed from S. S. Tsad, from Southampton via Las Palmas. In Sembahun district.
Kaballa.....	May 1-15.....	1		
Pujehun.....	May 16-31.....	1		
Sambuaya.....	Aug. 1-15.....	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 31-June 6.....		1	
Do.....	June 28-Sept. 12.....		5	
Seville.....	July 19-25.....		1	
Valencia.....	May 15-June 30.....	44	2	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	67	7	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 27-June 30.....	4		
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 25.....	8		
Berne.....	May 20-June 30.....	11		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	11		
Luzerne.....	May 1-June 7.....	36		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	14		
Zurich.....	May 20-June 23.....	10		
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 15.....	9		
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	July 15-31.....	6		
Damascus.....	May 15-June 11.....	7		
Do.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 4.....	4	1	
Tunis:				
Bizerta.....	June 10-20.....	1		
Tunis.....	June 11-17.....	1		
Do.....	June 26-July 1.....	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 13-June 26.....		45	
Do.....	June 27-Sept. 8.....		18	
Union of South Africa:				May 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 66; deaths, 1 (colored).
Cape Province.....				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 32 (colored). Outbreaks.
Do.....	May 6-June 30.....			Do.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....			Do.
East London.....	July 8-14.....	1		Do.
Natal.....	do.....			Do.
Orange Free State.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....			Do.
Do.....	July 1-29.....			Do.
Transvaal.....				May 1-31, 1923: 1 case. Outbreaks.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....			July 1-7, 1923: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Yugoslavia:				
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Croatia-Slavonia.....	do.....	4	1	
Serbia.....	do.....	2	1	
Belgrade.....	June 10-16.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 8-14.....		1	
Zagreb.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Woiwodina.....	July 1-7.....	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
On vessels:				
S. S. Kargola.....	May 20-26.....	1	.....	At Mombasa, British East Africa Vessel arrived from Bombay Mar. 25, 1923.
S. S. Makura.....	May 26.....	2	.....	Two cases in quarantine (reported as alastrim). Vessel left Victoria, B. C., Apr. 28, 1923. Touched at Honolulu.
S. S. Tsad.....	July 16-31.....	1	.....	At Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa, from European and West African ports.
S. S. —.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	.....	Landed at Talcahuano, Chile.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-June 30.....	66	19	July 1-Aug. 31, 1923: Cases, 5; deaths, 6.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	May 25-31.....	.....	3	
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	June 1-30.....	4	.....
Do.....	July 1-31.....	8	1	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Apr. 22-June 23.....	11	2	Paratyphus, 2 cases; 2 deaths.
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 1.....	17	1	Paratyphus, 5 cases.
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	May 22-June 18.....	.....	3	
Do.....	Aug. 7-13.....	.....	1	
Iquique.....	Sept. 2-8.....	.....	1	
Talcahuano.....	May 13-19.....	1	.....
Valparaiso.....	May 7-June 23.....	.....	26	June 11, 1923: 34 cases in Salvador Hospital. July 30, 1923: 45 cases in hospital. Aug. 6: 58 cases. Aug. 12-18: 82 cases stated to be present. Aug. 25, 88 cases in Lazaretto.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	.....	48	
China:				
Antung.....	May 28-June 24.....	12	.....
Do.....	July 16-22.....	1	.....
Hankow.....	May 19-25.....	1	.....
Manchuria—				
Harbin.....	May 6-13.....	1	.....
Mukden.....	May 14-20.....	2	.....
Czechoslovakia:				
Province—				
Bohemia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	8	.....	Jan.-Mar., 1923: Cases, 191; deaths, 6. Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 132; deaths, 4. Paratyphoid A, 1; paratyphoid B, 20.
Moravia.....	do.....	2	.....
Russia.....	do.....	98	1	
Silesia.....	do.....	1	1	
Slovakia.....	do.....	23	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 14-June 24.....	7	5	Paratyphoid fever, 2 cases.
Do.....	June 25-Sept. 2.....	9	6	
Cairo.....	Apr. 12-June 24.....	44	20	
Port Said.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1	.....
Estonia.....				June 1-30, 1923: Recurrent typhus, 1 case; paratyphus, 2 cases.
Finland.....				Aug. 1-15, 1923: Paratyphus, 16 cases.
France:				
Marseille.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	.....	3	
Germany:				
Coblenz.....	May 27-June 2.....	.....	1	
Do.....	July 29-Sept. 2.....	8	.....
Hamburg.....	May 20-26.....	3	.....
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	1	.....	Case developed July 28, 1923, at Emigration Hall, Hamburg.
Königsberg.....	May 13-June 2.....	2	.....
Do.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1	.....
Stettin.....	May 27-June 9.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:				
Ireland—				
Cork.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Greece:				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 876.
Athens.....	May 1-31.....	130	5	
Do.....	July 22-31.....	1	1	
Patras.....	Apr. 24-June 15.....	30	30	
Piræus.....	May 1-June 30.....	356	11	
Do.....	July 1-10.....	3	16	
Saloniki.....	Apr. 30-June 24.....	56	16	Apr. 30-May 27, 1923: Recurrent typhus: Cases, 3; deaths, 3.
Do.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		5	
Hungary:				Jan. 1-May 19, 1923: Cases, 318; deaths, 36. In 11 counties.
Budapest.....	Jan. 1-June 2.....	48	12	
Do.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	3		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Java:				
Soerabaya.....	July 29-Aug. 18.....	16	3	
Latvia.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 231; paratyphus, 5 cases. June 1-July 31, 1923: Cases, 67; paratyphus, 1 case; recurrent typhus, 1 case.
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2	1	
Mexico City.....	May 20-June 30.....	75		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	98		Do.
San Luis Potosi.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....		1	
Palestine.....				Aug. 14-20, 1923: One case; in northern district.
Jaffa.....	May 22-28.....	2		Relapsing fever, 1 case.
Do.....	June 26-Aug. 6.....	5		
Jerusalem.....	May 22-28.....	1		
Persia:				
Tabriz.....	Apr. 1-14.....	2		
Teheran.....	Feb. 22-June 14.....		4	
Do.....	July 1-14.....		1	
Poland.....				Mar. 4-Apr. 7, 1923: Cases, 2,253; deaths, 172. Recurrent typhus: Cases, 338; deaths, 6. Apr. 29-June 30, 1923: Cases, 2,203; deaths, 177. July 1-28, 1923: Cases, 447; deaths, 31. Recurrent typhus: Apr. 29-June 23, 1923: Cases, 337; deaths, 3. July 1-28, 1923: Cases, 74; deaths, 3.
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 10-16.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-21.....	3		
Rumania:				
Kishineff.....	May 1-June 30.....	41		
Russia:				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1923: Cases, 103,854. (Corresponding period 1922: Cases, 847,516.) Feb. 1-28, 1923: Cases, 17,577. Recurrent, Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1923: Cases, 43,540.
European Russia and autonomous republics.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	93,999		
Siberia, Caucasus, and Central Asia.....	do.....	9,921		
Waterways and railways.....	do.....	2,034		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 21-27.....		1	
Do.....	Aug. 23-29.....		1	
Madrid.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		2	
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	May 20-June 16.....	4	2	
Do.....	July 15-21.....	3	1	July 8-14, 1923: Present.
Beirut.....	May 1-10.....	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	May 28-June 24.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 9-15.....	1	1	

October 26, 1923.

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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received from June 30 to October 19, 1923—Continued.****TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 13-June 26.....		19	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 25.....	2	9	
Union of South Africa.....				May 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 230; deaths, 47 (colored). White—Cases, 13; deaths, 1. Total, 245 cases, 48 deaths.
Cape Province.....				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 49 (colored); white, 5. Outbreaks.
Do.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....			Do.
Do.....	July 1-29.....			May 1-31, 1923: One case (colored).
Natal.....				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 45 (colored).
Orange Free State.....				Outbreaks.
Do.....	May 6-June 16.....			Do.
Do.....	July 15-29.....			May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 7.
Transvaal.....				July 1-7, 1923: Cases, 4.
Johannesburg.....	May 1-June 30.....	4	4	
Yugoslavia.....				
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	July 1-7.....	4		
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Zagreb.....	May 27-June 2.....	1		
Serbia—				
Belgrade.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 13-June 30.....	25	6	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	11	5	
Colombia:				
Bucaramanga.....	June 25-Aug. 26.....			Present.